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rtgagee. ICHIGAN. — The Circuit muty of Wayne. In Chancer, implainent, vs. Leehe W. Clark, soin of said Court held at Development, and the control of the control of

CHROMO CARDS, with A

AND STATE JOURNAL

MENSTONE & GIBBONS. Publishers.

DETROIT, TUESDAY AUGUST 23, 1881.

TO MICHIGAN BREEDERS.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

first symptom observed is loss of appetite,

followed by a frequent dry cough, which

NUMBER 34.

VOLUME XII.

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#### Agricultural.

THE COMING STATE FAIR.

On an invitation from Secretary Sterling of the State Agricultural Society, we paid a visit to Jackson, to look over the prepara tions that are being made for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors at the annual exhibition of the Michigan State Agricultural Society. On our arrival we found President Phillips, Secretary Sterling, Treasurer Dean, John Gilbert, chairman of the Business Committee, Wm. Ball, J. M. Sterling, I. H. Butterfield, and W. H. Cobb, members of the Executive Committee, registered at the Hibbard House. After dinner the party adjourned to the fair grounds, and were taken in hand by Mr. John Gilbert, who has personally superintended the erection of the buildings, and the putting of the grounds in order, and a thorough examination made of the work already done, besides discussing the plans submitted by Mr. Gilbert for the completion of the unfinished portion. The whole of the buildings which were on the grounds needed a great deal of repairing, while many new buildings had to be erected.

On entering the grounds, to the right of grounds. This is being entirely remodelled in the inside, and a piazza built around it on the outside, and is to be used as a ladies' reception parlor.

Passing along we come to the Secretary's office, which has been fixed up on the inside, and treated to a much needed coat o paint. Adjoining the Secretary's office i the President's headquarters, the society's lunch room, office of the Business Committee and police headquarters, all of which have been put in a good state of re-

Pomological Hall, which will also contain the display of vegetables and dairy products, has been floored throughout, and had a general overhauling.

The main building has also been floored and the space devoted to; the fine arts, has been ceiled on the 'sides and painted a drab coler, which will be appreciated by exhibitors. Mr. A. J. Brow, of Detroit, has notified the committee that he will have on exhibition 160 elegant oil paintings from Philadelphia, which will no doubt add largely to the interest of this depart-

The exhibitors of poultry at this fair will find that their department has received special attention from Mr. Gilbert. He has erected a building 24 by 100 feet, well roofed, floored throughout, and amply lighted. The coops are arranged in three tiers on each side of the building, and contain 50 in a tier, making 300 coops in all. There is a wide aisle between the coops, and also a passage way in the rear so that the poultry can be cleaned, fed, and watered

The band stand used on the fair grounds in Detroit, and which was used by President Hayes while addressing the people, has been removed to Jackson, and will Probably be further honored in being used by Gen. Grant at the coming fair. Adjoining this stand is the President'sheadquar ters, and for the first time in the history of the State Fair, there appears to have been a man at the head of affairs who understands the needs of newspaper men on such an occasion. A handsome building has been erected, with desks and tables enough to accommodate 40 or 50 persons. It is fitted up with wash-room, water-closet, telephone, and will also have telegraph

There has always been more or less com. plaint from parties exhibiting carriages, that sufficient protection was not afforded them in case of wet weather. This year they will have no reason to complain on that score; ample provision has been made for them. Two buildings 24 by 100 ft. each, have been erected, one open on the sides, and the other enclosed, the latter having introduced by the President, who addressshutters along the sides, which can be ed the audience. By statistics the speaker opened and closed at pleasure. Both build. ings have good roofs and are floored hroughout.

The implement men have not been forgotten, and a new building, 50 by 100 with cement roof and floor, has been erected inside of the track, for such implements as do not require power for their exhibition. Half of the space inside of the track will be devoted to the display of agricultural cieties should be encouraged; social gathmplements.

Machinery Hall will receive the necessary repairs to put it in the best possible condi. ion for the exhibition.

The cattle and horse stalls have had general overhauling, and they required a great deal, as every second partition had been removed, and had to be replaced. A number of new stalls have been built, and also a barn which will accommodate forty stallions. There will be stabling for 400 horses and stalls for 400 cattle.

The sheep and hog pens are having floors placed in them and the roofs repaired. which will put them in better shape than they have ever been. Enough pens are being added to those already on the grounds for the exhibition of 350 sheep and the same number of hogs.

Mr. Gilbert, as chairman of the Business Committee, has devoted a large portion of his time to the planning and superintending of the work which has been done at Jackson, and we feel assured that when the exhibitors come to see the pains he has taken to get everything in the best possible shape, with the means at his command, they will agree with us in saying that the right man has been put in the right place.

FARMERS' PICNIC.

Although the harvest has not been as bountiful this year in all respects as in many seasons, the occasions for thanksgiving are still legion. Mixed husbandry is so generally practiced in southern Michigan that many consecutive seasons of meagre harvests might be experienced without any dread results becoming noticeable. The immense crowd that attended the annual meeting of the Farmers' Picnic Association of Hillsdale and Lenawee counties at Beardsell's Landing, Devil's Lake, on Wednesday the 17th inst., proves this view of the case. This idea of a festive and social gathering of the hardy yeomen and their families after the hard labors of the harvest field were over, originated in a small way in the town of Wheatland in the of any portion of the State of Michigan year 1873. The practice was a taking one, farther back than the third tier of counties the gate, stands adwelling house which has and each year the crowd grew larger and —the rest being a wilderness of swamps been occupied by the care-taker of the larger until a regular picnic association and morasses. Intelligent agricultural lawas formed, officers chosen, and rules and fees adopted to institute good order and defray the expenses for music, grounds, etc., so the pleasant amusement and pastimes at the lake are indeed intellectual treats in the way of good music and speaking. This meeting was the ninth annual gathering of this association, which now embraces sixteen of the most thriving towns in these two counties, and which has flourished for nearly a full decade, and was in point of interest and attendance a grand success. As early as 4 o'clock the crowd commenced to gather, and at 11 o'clock over 1,200 teams had passed the gate. Nor were the jaunty phaeton, the comfortable family carriage, and the compact single rig the only outfits in the line; all sorts of vehicles, anything and everything on wheels were pressed into service. Long before noon the beautiful grove of many acres was a mass of moving humanity with happy hearts and merry voices, that had given themselves up to the enjoyment of the day. Some were lounging, some swinging, some croqueting and some quoiting, etc. The large Lake View House, with its 175 feet slope front, balconies and stoops provided with chairs and other comforts, its commodious dancing hall, bowling alley and dining-rooms, was swarmed with people, and it resembled a regular bee hive. Men and women, young and old, flitted hither and thither with a purpose and aim characterizing every movement. The MICHIGAN FARMER reporter ventured inside and found every one happily enjoying themselves. It is now dinner time. ' No one will deny that a well spread table conduces to, I may say compels, cheerfulness, sociability, appetite, relish and health, and is notably elating in its influence. If this

being over, the intellectual exercises of the

day were in order, and their interest can

be calculated from the following prc-

Reading of minutes by Secretary Parker,

Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Lyon, of Napoleon

Rendition of "America," by Glee Club

Welcome address by the President, Hon.

Hon. J. K. Boies, of Hudson, was then

gramme of exercises:

Music, by Napoleon band.

Bradley Shaw, of Dover.

of Addison.

and audience.

Secretary.—J. U. Harkness, Rollin.
Treasurer.—Stephen Lombard, Rollin.
Directors.—Rollin, Sylvester Bonney;
Hudson, Walter Thompson: Medina, Wm.
James; Cambridge, C. R. Kilbury; Dover,
J. W. Judson; Seneca, John C. Porter;
Rome, Martin Pouchar; Somerset. W. W.
Morrus; Wheatland, Horace Boley: Pittsford, F. M. Wadswoath; Wright, C. H.
Gorsuch; Adams, Edw. Jackson; Jefferson, Moses Rumsey; Woodstock, Foss
Parsons; Noreau, John Nutton. be true, how much more striking an appearance and more effective influence a long row of tables 1,500 feet in length. enough to seat 3,000 or more people, laden with tempting viands, such as roast pig and turkey, cakes, pies, puddings, etc. SEED WANTED .- Mr. A. H. Mills, of here and there interspersed with beauti-Prairieville, Mich., inquires about the ful boquets, must make upon the animated White Jennings" wheat. Has any read. throng crowding such festive boards. er of the FARMER ever grown it, and if so, The discussion of the pleasing viands

ably represents in council or forum.

President.-P. W. Lewis, Medina.

Secretary.-J. U. Harkness, Rollin.

follows:

and Mr. Boies closed his remarks.

tion. The Standard Oil Co., telegraph

grounds not tenable. The farmers-being

the workers-should make the laws regu-

lating all monopolies. Mr. Mickley advo

cated a broad education for our children,

would accept it-and deeming the occupa

tion of farming above all other pursuits

thought the time not far distant when the re

addressed as above by those who have any THE Washtenaw County Agricultura Society have decided to hold their fair at Ann Arbor, commencing October 4 and continuing until the 7th. John N. Bailey of Ann Arbor, is Secretary, to whom inquiries in regard to the fair may be address.

showed that the occupation of farming engrossed the attention of more men than any of the so-called professions; and maintained, that as our facilities for maufacturing were meagre, having, in fact, nothing but organization incorporated under the laws tion.' our soil, we must take good care of that of the State of Illinois for the purpose of soil; any agencies or means that would holding an annual live stock show and agmake rural life more attractive or desirable ricultural fair in the city of Chicago. It should be heartily endorsed. Musical sohas a paid up capital stock of \$100,000. erings multiplied; shade trees along the highways, and around the farms, should be set out, and the district school house, in this respect, not overlooked-a beautiful grove for a playground would be pleasing adjunct. Mr. Boies paid a glowing tribute

to the men and women who had succeeded in reclaiming that portion of the United States which President Madison once heartily denounced. "Not one acre in a thousand of the land in Michigan," said our Chief Executive, "is fit for cultivation." Behold, what a change has been wrought by intelligent labor-free labor! cultural products, fruits, flowers, etc., to being almost an entire failure. The opinion of an eastern wool buyer was quoted, relative to the comparison of Michigan with Ohio wool-the capitalist claiming that Michigan wool was finer and of a more even fibre than that of the Buckeye State; and yet the latter took the lead in price. Mr. Boies threw out some practical hints, and urged the farmers to look into the matter, ascertaining, if possible, why wool in Michigan did not bring as up, this fair must prove a great success. good a price as in our sister State. He The management say in their announce-

urged the young men, as a precautionary measure, to stay on the farm—the average age of farmers being 65 years, while other of gate receipts; and that, in so far as it is artisans rarely reached 60. Morality and within the power of the management to bring about such a result, the awards of intelligence had more influence and greater prizes shall in every case be made solely upon merit, without regard to locality or ownership. The men who have assumed the financial responsibility of this enterweight than wealth, as was evinced in many positions of trust-notably that recently given to James A. Garfield. Boies' touching tribute to our stricken President prise, and who are entrusted with its management, have to personal ends to was listened to by a tearful assemblage serve, except to build up a grand live stock show and agricultural fair in the city, and to this end their best efforts will be directawed into absolute silence by the sympathy awakened in the hearts of all, on account of the dense, dark cloud, closing in upon d, without favoritism or partisanship as us as a people—the pall of death falling. etween rival breeds or rival interests.

long delayed, upon our chieftain. A fitting The premium list has been arranged on return of thanks to the Lord of the harvest, a most liberal basis, as will be seen by refrence to the advertisement of the fair footing up \$50,000 in cash, and we hope The glee club sang another patriotic piece, and Hon. Chas. Michley was introto see some of the "plums" come into Michigan. The fair opens Monday, Sepduced. He was glad, he said, that government officials and the President of the tember 12, and closes on Saturday the 17th. giving exhibitors plenty of time to ship United States had made greater mistakes even than the pioneers of 45 years ago, as their stock back to Jackson in time for the his prospecting party had very little hopes State Fair.

The premium list includes all classes of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, agricultural implements and machinery, vehicles, farm, dairy and household products, ruits, flowers and vegetables, honey and -the land reclaimed was owned by the bees, household manufactures and woman's work, all, in short that goes to make up farmers, and the proprietors represented the controlling power; having a majority. a great agricultural fair.

as regarded numbers, the votes should be Besides these, liberal premiums are offered for trotting and running races, cast for the parties embodying power, insteeple chases, equestrienne contests and telligence and morality. Various monopolies were to be feared. Railroads were all various interesting events. right, but they should be second to the na-

Low railroad fares and rates have been obtained by the managers, and everything companies, etc., were encroaching on will be done to make this fair one of the most popular of the great shows of the country. Full particulars may be learned from the premium list, which can be had by addressing the Secretary, Mr. D. L. liberal agricultural education for all who Hall, 116 Monroe Street, Chicago.

A LOST FORTUNE IN SHEEP.

lative position of farming could be demon-A comical story of a lost fortune where strated thus: AGRICULTURE, medicine. in sheep play an important part is told in law, etc. Handvocated reading sermons in the Argonaut, and briefly as follows restones, books in the brooks, etc., and paid counts what "might have been:" On the a glowing tribute to the women who weaday of his birth the father presented his ried in the work of pioneering, and long son with a sheep, which was put out to years ago laid down the burdens of life double every four years on the farm of Mr. Mickley's remarks were quite extendneighbor, who guaranteed against all loss, ed, but seemingly fell upon pleased and casualty and accident. To illustrate willing ears. The gentlemen speaks to a One fine-wooled Merino sheep entitled the class to which he worthily belongs, and owner to have returned to him in four years two merchantable, fine-wooled After music by the band, the election of Merinos, of proper age, good health, and fficers was in order, which resulted as ally received. Four sheep in eight years, eight sheep in twelve years, sixteen sheep Vice-President.-Mrs. M. J. Allen, Rolin sixteen years, and thirty-two sheep in twenty years and so on. At the age of twenty the young man fell in love and and a silver Lepine watch with cylinder in calf. escapement, and full jeweled. The son of the man who thus sold his birthright for a of the fortune which now would be his less than 8,644,608 sheep would be the legitimate increase of the solitary animal has he any seed for sale? Mr. A. H. Smith of Stark, Wayne Co., would like to know where he could purchase some Scott seed wheat, raised in this State. He can be most serious mistake of my parent; and if, sired by Centennial. in view of the crosses he has been compelled to bear through a long life, from disposed to not treasure against him a Agricultural Society, which is to be held

of my grandparent in selling us a silver Lepine watch, with cylinder escapement The announcement of the Chicago Fair running on jewels, for eight thousand two Association in our advertising columns hundred and eleven millions, five hundred this week is worthy of the attention of the and sixty-six thousand five hundred and breeders of this State. It is the first ex- ninety-two fine-wooled merchantable Mehibition of the Association, which is an rino sheep, as a very questionable transac-

HOPS IN OAKLAND COUNTY.

ORION, Aug. 22, 1881. As to the present condition of the hop and has entered into a contract with the crop: Some hop yards look very discour-Chicago Driving Park Association by aging, having been badly killed through which it has secured the use of the elegant the winter, and thus discouraging the grounds of the latter organization for this growers so that the hops received poor atpurpose for a period of seven years. These tention; then the drouth, with poor cultivagrounds embrace eight acres within the tion, has had a very bad effect. But to city limits, and adjoining Central Park, show what good cultivation has done this one of the most beautiful parks in the city, | year, I would like to cite to those who use and have been fitted up at an expense of or those who raise hops, a small yard of about \$140,000 with elegant buildings and about three acres in Orion village, which amphitheaters for the accommodation of is superior to anything ever seen in this visitors; with stalls, sheds and pens for part of the country, and this in the face of horses, cattle, sheep and swine; and with one of the worst drouths ever experienced other buildings for the exhibition of agri- in Northern Oakland; corn and potatoes

an extent that it is believed is superior to | Some parties commence to pick this any other fair ground in the United States. | week. I shall not commence until the 29th: The President of the Association is Mr. J. hence, if parties in Detroit who take pleas H. Sanders, editor of the National Live ure in viewing a fine crop of hops will Stock Journal, and with him are associated take the excursion on Wednesday of the a number of Chicago's most enterprising Emmanuel Church, or Saturday of the emcitizens. With such men as these at the ployes of the Michigan Central R. R., to head, and a city like Chicago to back them Orion Lake, they can see if my words are not true. In coming from Detroit I viewed a hop yard between Utica and Rochester, on the right hand of the railroad, that "It is scarcely necessary to say that the premiums will be paid in full, regardless whole field.

Now, friend Gibbons, to prove my words come up and see. I will give you the result of the picking. A. S. WARNER.

Stock Notes.

MR. A. UNDERWOOD, of Addison, this State, has purchased from Messrs. T. C. Maxwell & Bros., of Geneva, N. Y., the imported Holstein cow Alice 594 and bull.

E. DILLON & Co., of Bloomington, Ill., have just received a consignment of one hundred and ten Norman horses direct from Europe. They arrived in New York city August 13th, and were reported to be in good condition after their voyage.

THE Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, the well known sheep breeder, left on Monday for Vermont, where he will visit the leading breeders of that State, and expects to bring back with him some choice selections from the best flocks.

COL. LEGRAND B. CANNON, of Shelburne, Vt., has sold his entire herd of Shorthorns to Mr. Huston of Illinois. The herd comprised 48 head, with the Duke bull 22d Duke of Airdrie and three pure bred Duchess females.

MESSRS, D. P. Dewey and J. H. Thompson, of Grand Blanc, called at the FARMER office on Monday. They were on their way to Western New York, to take a look among the Merino flocks of that section and if they find the right class of sheep some addition will be made to their flocks

MR. E. N. BISSELL, the noted fine wool sheep breeder of East Shoreham, Vt., will arrive in this State with a car of Merino sheep of his own and V. Rich's breeding, among which are 25 rams. He will stop at various points on the line of the Michigan Central, beginning at Ypsilanti, where he arrives September 5. His advertisement in another column gives the dates at which he will stop at the various points.

A NOTHER DUCHESS -On July 8th, the Shorthorn cow Duchess of Whittlebury, owned by Mr. Loder, of England, and sired by Duke of Tregunter 7th (38194), dam Duchess of Hillhurst 3d, by Duke of Hillhurst 2d (39748), her dam 10th equal in all respects to the sheep origin- Duchess of Airdrie, by Royal Oxford (3774), etc., the property of Robert Loder, Whittlebury, Northamptonshire, calved a red heifer calf, with a white spot on the thigh, by Duke of Connaught (33604). Mr. Loder's herd now contains nine Duchesses. foolishly traded his 32 fine Merinos to a including Duchess of Ormskirk and Grand shrewd Scotchman for his pretty daughter Duchess of Geneva 5th, both reported safe

HON. WM. BALL, of Hamburg, Mich. mess of potage now complains of the loss announces the following sales of American Merinos: To William Gage of Novi, Oak father's, still living at the age of 92, had land Co., the following thoroughbred the doubling up been allowed to continue | American Merino ewes, all registered in until the present time, estimating that no the Vermont Merino Register by the following labels, marks and numbers: W. Ball's Nos. 28, 34, 2, 22, 13, 17, 27, 8, 5 presented upon his father's natal day. He 7, 6, 35, 36, 114, 12, 25, 16, 21, 24, 3 and then estimates the increase during his own 18. J. Q. Stickney Nos. 55 and 56. J. L. life, had he been able to take charge of Watts Nos. 14, and R. N. Bissell No. 231. the possible flock which would have been Also to H. B. Angell of Forest Hill, his but for a fair face and a silver watch and sums up as follows: "Now, I respectfully submit that it demands from me a degree of filial regard to overlook this ram bred by F. and L. E. Moore, No. 309,

the fact of being my father, I might be the annual fair of Kalamazoo County personal resentment, I am certainly at Schoolcraft September 27 to 30 inauthorized to contemplate the transaction clusive.

Valley Wheat Again.

OF SHEWILLE VE

Mr. E. Teeter, of Pleasant Hill, Miami County, Ohio, in a private note received a few days ago, says in reference to the Valley Wheat:

"I cannot furnish any more of the Valley Wheat until I raise another crop, as I have sold all I have to spare. No other person has it to sell. This is a red wheat, bearded, the grain pretty hard and of medium size. The straw is stiff but not

THE Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says the eastward movement of flour and main from the West through Buffalo for the month of July, 1881, shows a decrease of 28,702 barrels in the receipts of flour, and a decrease of 4,523,442 bushels in the receipts of grain, estimating flour as wheat, as compared with the same month last



The Law of the Road.

Law Editor Michigan Farmer.

Will you please inform me as to what the law is in regard to traveling the road; who should turn out, and what is the penalty for not turning out? Yours truly,

Sec. I, Chap. LVI, Compiled Laws, 1871 is as follows: Whenever any persons shall meet each other on any bridge or road traveling with carriages, wagons, carts, sleds, sleighs or other vehicles, each person shall reasonably drive his carriage or other vehicle to the right of the middle of the traveled bridge or road, so that the respective carriages or other vehicles aforesaid may pass each other without interference.

Sec. 2, same chapter, says that every person offending against the foregoing provision shall for each offense forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, and also be liable to the party injured for all fense. Proceedings for the recovery of the forfeiture must begin within three months after the offense is committed, and

Unrecorded Life Lease Good.

WIXOM, August 7, 1881.

Law Editor Michigan Farmer. Is a life lease of a piece of land good if it has not been recorded; even if the paries holding the lease have had possessio wenty five years? N. A. CLAPP. twenty-five years?

Yes. If the parties have been in actual and continuous possession it is good as against everybody. Possession is notice to the world of the parties' right in the premises. This is true of any instrument affecting the title to real estate. Such instruments are always good and binding as between the parties to them though not recorded, and they are good, though unrecorded, as against third parties, where possession accompanies the title conveyed; ossession effecting the same notice that recording them would. Recording becomes essential and important where possession does not accompany the title.

Peterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this ournal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full Professional advice through the columns of this joinnal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the FARMEN. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 321 First Street Detroit

THE DISEASES OF OUR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

This disease we regard as an infectious

gradually becomes feeble and painful to the animal; the back is roached and the loins tender, the animal flinching upon the slightest pressure, causing a peculiar groan or grunt. The flanks heave, and a crepitating or cracking sound is heard upon placing the ear to the side of the chest. The pulse is small and usually slow; the muzzle hot or cold alternately; the animal lies down and gets up; the feeces are hardrough, and does not go down easily. It er than usual; the mouth is often dry, and has, so far, been free from rust, midge, or the horns and ears retain their natural fly. It has been throughly tested. The temperature. The first or incipient stage largest yield per acre this year was 46 of the disease sometimes continues for one or two months with apparently little change, when under proper treatment the symptoms gradually disappear and the animal appears to recover; the first indication of which is the return of the appetite and general improvement in condition. This apparent recovery may continue for months or even years, when it sometimes returns in an acute or dangerous form, hence the difficulty in effectually stamping out the disease when once introduced into a new section of country. In its second stage the symptoms gradually increase in intensity; the respiration becomes more labored and painful; the crepitating sound is less marked or entirely suppressed; this changed condition is due to hepatization or consolidation of the lung, a perfect obliteration of the air cells The eyes are bright, the head extended, every expiration is accompanied with a grunt, the cough is more suppressed and painful; the tongue protrudes from the mouth, and a frothy mucus is discharged; the breath is fetid and a bloody discharge passes from the nostrils; the animal becomes weak; rapidly loses flesh, diarrhea ensues, and death closes the scene. In consequence of the dangerous character of the disease and its cure so uncertain, it is a question of doubt whether an attempt at cure should be made or the diseased animals be at once destroyed. Its prevention is much easier than its cure; or to stamp it out when once it has a foot hold. Its prevention is governed by one important point which alone is necessary to observe, viz: For those purchasing cattle for the dairy, farm, etc., to purchase such animals only as they know have not been exposed in infected districts, for such exposed animals though at the time of purchase may be in perfect health, yet the damage sustained by reason of such of. poison may lay latent in the system for months, the period of incubation varying in different animals. Instances are on record where animals exposed escaping the action for damages must begin within the disease communicated it to others. one year after the right of action shall have The strict observance of the above rule vill effectually preven the introdu

> now has no existence. (To be Continued.) Curb.

pleuro pneumonia in the west, where it

PITTSFORD, August 13, 1881.

Teterinary Editor Michigan Farmer, DEAR SIR-I have a half-blood Norman gelding one year old last spring, color bay, weight about 1,050 lbs, that has a curb; it has not been on him but a short time and he is not lame. I have given it no treat-ment. Please tell me a sure remedy and how to use it, one that will not leave a scar, as he is a fine colt and I would like to have his leg left smooth.

Answer-Clip off the hair and apply the following: Biniodide of mercury one drachm. lard one oz; mix well together and rub once over the curb. Wash with Castile soap and water in two days and when dry apply a little fard. If not removed in two weeks apply the ointment again in the same manner.

Chronic Garget.

CENTREVILLE, August 13, 1881. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

Please tell me what is the matter with my cow. Once or twice a week when she comes up at night one or both forward teats are swollen and inflammed: next fed her saltpetre, but it had no effect on A SUBSCRIBER

Answer-The condition of the udder in your cow as described is usually the result of garget in a chronic form, and as such more difficult to cure. One or more of the quarters become indurated or hardened; the quantity of milk diminishes. which is sometimes thick and curdy, as in your cow, at other times bloody discharges are the result. The causes which give rise to garget are various and should be understood by every owner of cattle. The main cause is a too high condition of the cow before calving; not being milked clean; exposure to cold or wet, at or soon after parturition. If the writer files the FARMER he will find in back numbers frequent reference to this disease and the treatment in its several forms. In your case hot fomentations of the two quarters with the virus left upon the grass, water, lard, and immediately after milking paint its presence is detected. When, however, improvement is manifest. Should there be any indication of purging at any time

NO. X. (Continued.)

CONTAGIOUS PLRURO-PNEUMONIA IN CAT-TLE.

as well as a contagious one, hence its rapid spread wherever the conditions are favorable. An infectious disease is much more to be dreaded than a strictly contagious one, the first travels rapidly, being communicated through the medium of the air, the second slowly, as its communication from one animal to another depends upon should be frequently made, an hour or two actual contact with the diseased animal, or before milking, either with hot water or etc. The symptoms are scarcely recogniz- the parts with tincture of iodine. Give in

able at first by the ordinary observer, and the feed, or dissolved in water once every often the beast is ill for a long time before day two ozs. sulphate of magnesia until the animal has not strength of constitution to resist the ravages of the disease, the top the magnesia.

## Borse Matters.

How Horses are Made Stylish.

The N. Y. Times "gives away" some of the secrets of Training Schools for horses, and shows how jockeys manage to transform an ordinary roadster into a highstepping carriage horse, with a thoroughbred air about him. To a reporter of the Times a veteran veterinery surgeon said.

"The great thing is to make a horse look like a thoroughbred. I don't suppose you know what a thoroughbred is. He is a horse with a pedigree, with blue blood in his veins, of good stock for many generations. Any judge of horses can tell one in a minute. I will tell you some of his characteristics. His neck, to begin with, is beautifully curved. He holds his head up, with his chin drawn in toward his breast when in harness. He has delicate legs and feet almost like a deer. He is a succession of lines of beauty. His neck is not set into his body, as if a carpenter put it there, but joins it gently and gracefully with a long sweep. His body immediately behind the fore legs, comes down almost to a point. After a slight curve in the fore part of his back, his back is almost straight all the way to the tail. He lifts his feet high when he walks. His tail falls with a graceful arch, and hangs like a festoon at the back. Look at one of the fine thoroughbreds you see on the race tracks. Just in front of the hind legs you can span him with your arms. But measure that horse around the body, just behind the forelegs, and you will find he is as big around as an elephantine dray horse. Here lies his strength and staying power. His heart and lungs are large and work with great power. When he comes in from a long race his lungs work like a mill. This is not because he is exhausted—it is a sign of health, strength, vitality. His ankles are hardly bigger than your wrist, but take a section of bone out of the ankle of a thoroughbred, and a section of the same length out of the ankle of a cart horse; although the latter may be twice as large in circumference the piece out of the thoroughbred will weigh the heavier. The thoroughbred's bones are solid, compact, and heavy, while the hones of the common horse are spongy and weak. It is on the same principle that some gentlemen with wrists like a woman's are stronger than gigantic labor ers. This is the perfect horse. He is found in his best estate in Arabia. The Anglo Arabian horses rank next. All our finest thoroughbreds are Anglo-Arabians."

"Now, what the horse dealers have to do," the surgeon continued, "is to take a common horse and make him look as much like a thoroughbred as possible. The plebeian horse stretches out his neck. He drags his feet along: his tail hangs down straight. His back, instead of being a straight line, sags down towards the tail. He is a succession of unsightly angles. If he is sound and healthy, he is worth, perhaps \$200 in his natural state. The dealer takes him in hand, spends perhaps \$50 on him, and makes him worth \$500. A good part of the work is legitimate training. Some of it, perhaps, is cruel. I will describe it to heats and the race easily. Coffee is known to you and you may draw your own conclusions. I do not do this, because it does not pay me in my business, but I am well posted on the way it is done.

We will say," continued the doctor, " that I am a horse dealer, engaged in the business of 'improving horses.' A country horse comes in and I buy him. He is awkward, gawky, and countryfied. He is, in short, compared with city horses, just what an awkward backwoodsman is compared with a polished gentleman. First of all, I fatten him up, give him good feed, below: and have him carefully groomed twice a day to make him smooth. It is a new experience for him, and he likes it. It is like table laws of growth, which at the right tion may arise from the fact that when the a boarder in a Water street boarding house moment induces a plant to do its best in going to a first-class hotel to live. It the way that pleases us most, and which makes him good natured and happy. No we generally refer to as a favorable season; matter how sleek and fat and shiny he may but we are compelled to ascribe it largely be, no gentleman would have him in front to the thinning-out of the weak plants by of his carriage as long as he carries his the frosts of the winter, thus leaving the nose out in the air and his neck is straight rest more room to fully develop themlike a piece of board. He must be made to selves, as they always will if they have a arch his neck and to pull in his chin. I pu | good chance. a 'mouthing iron' on him. This is a solid iron bar, like a heavy bit, with rings on the | wheat, and whether drilling in the seed is ends. At the middle of it three heavy tas- an advantage or not, has of late been consels are fastened so they will rest on the siderably discussed. It seems strange to top of the tongue. This weight of iron us that any one should have the remotest makes him lower his chin and draw it in suspicion that there is any advantage in toward his breast. I put a surcingle on the old-fashioned hand-sowing over a drill; him, put straps through the rings in the but there were the figures. The product ends of the mouth-iron, fasten the other per acre was arainst the drill sown wheat. ends of the straps to the surcingle, and and this not for one single season but for brace them up tight. This makes the horse several successive seasons. We have seen arch his neck. He must do it whether he in many instances of wheat-sowing within wants to or not. Two or three weeks of the last two years how this result may be this treatment will get him in the habit of exactly so. But it is not because the wheat holding his head properly. It is painful was sown by drill, but because double the to the horse, of course. Sometimes they quantity per acre was used as seed that make a fuss, and I have known them to ought to have been put in. In a large faint with the weight of iron on their number of cases the sprouts were to be tongue. But they generally stand it very seen coming up in the rows "as thick as well. The mouthing-iron is removed only hair on a hog's back." If any remark be while the horses are feeding, and the feed | made about the thick seeding, we are told box is so arranged in a short stall that the it will be thin enough before spring; the horse has to keep his chin drawn back to winter will weed them out. But the weedreach the oats. You can always tell a horse ing-out comes from the very fact of thick that has been treated in this way, for it drives up the glands on the side of the their struggle with one another, and the head, toward the ears, and swells them. They remain somewhat distorted permanently.

tion all right. But the horse still drags his another than half an inch, if we would feet along the ground like a man in loose slippers. I send a ton or less of straw indanger of such plants getting killed in the to a clean part of the stable-yard and have winter, at least far less danger than from it spread loosely over the yard till it is perhaps two feet deep, but loose. While the mouthing iron is still in the horse's mouth, I have one of the grooms take him out in a place where water stands—a place into this straw and walk him about for where wheat never cares to be. It easily three or four hours every day. This soon kills in such situations; and cheat, which gets him into the habit of stepping high, rather likes damp places, takes advantage for he lifts his feet well up to get clear of of the condition to sprout and grow, and the straw. While one groom leads the astonish those who do not look deeply inhorse another goes behind and turns the to things, by the transformation. Even in straw up with a pitchfork to prevent it the very best conditions the plants will from packing. This process, singularly often suffer from too much moisture. A enough, has the same effect upon the heavy rain may fall, saturating the surface groom in a limited degree, that it has upon soil, and a frost immediately follow. In the horse. It teaches him to step high, this case when the thawing time comes, unless well-covered by snow, there may be the horse should see him after he has gone losses. But even here the advantages are ing he would not recognize him. all on the side of the plant which has had

"This makes the head and neck ques-

room to grow and to develop itself per-"The front end of the horse by this time is all right. Now for the other end. fectly without hindrance from its neighbor. We see from all this why the wheat was What looks more ungraceful than to see improved by the thinning the winter gave horse with his tail held down close against his flanks like a cow or a mule? He must it, and we see how it may be that once in be taught to hold his tail out and give it awhile drill-sown wheat may be worse than a graceful curve. Formerly this was done hand-sowing. It all centres in an argument by nicking the tail on the under side, so in favor of comparatively thin sown that it became sore, and the horse then wheat." held it up because it pained him whenever

Selecting Cows.

it touched his body. But Mr. Bergh con-L. S. Hardin, in Wallace's Monthly says: sidered this cruel, as it undoubtedly was, "In order to treat this subject in its and put a stop to it in this city. As soon broadest sense, it is necessary to consider as the head and neck are right the horse is the cow from several points of view, infastened in a stall, with a pulley in the cluding not only her general individual ceiling immediately over his tail, a cord is characteristics, but also her blood and put through this pulley, with a weight of breeding qualities, which will carry us ten or fifteen pounds on one end. The over a pretty broad field, and one by no other end is fastened to the upper part of means easy to explore when we come to the horse's tail. The weight keeps the tail consider, not only the conflicting claims of elevated, and gives it a pretty curve. It rival breeds, but the extreme diversity of does not answer to do this while the opinion that exists among breeders as to mouthing-iron is at work, for the unusual what points constitute evidences of merit sensations at mouth and tail at the same in the cow. One man wants her blazoned with escutcheons, while another sees no haps, injure his health. There is some virtue in them. Another wants her of little risk in the tail improvement. The solid color, while still another must have horse will fight hard to whisk his tail out some white on her, and nearly all insist of the fastening, so it has to be strapped upon it that she must have marks of yellow pretty tight. If he pulls too hard on it about her, either on the hide, horn, or tip of the tail. A crumpled horn is held in high regard by many, while several breeds of fine milkers rarely have such an appendployed," the surgeon concluded, "to turn age. Even in point of size there is great diversity of opinion. Breeders of Holsteins country boobies into city swells. Thouand Shorthorns insist upon large carcasses while the Ayrshire and Jersey breeders clamor for the economy of the little cow.

time would fret him too much, and, per-

the strap may cut and the sore become ir

ritated. I have know horses to die of lock

"These are the principal methods em-

sands of horses are so trained every year

There are many other devices-so many

indeed, that it would take me all day and

half the night to describe them. It is an

easy matter to give the horse a shiny ap-

pearance. Take any horse, trained or un

trained, thoroughbred or common stock

feed him well, groom him well and often

and you may use his sleek side for a mir

ror. Look out for that grev mare, she's a

Horse Notes.

The entries for the Grand Rapids races ar

numerous, and all indications point to an in

In the great Doncaster St. Leger stakes

which are to be run over the Doncaste

course in September, Lorillard's horse is en

tered, and in the betting stands at 40 to 65.

Peregrine, the favorite, has been withdrawn,

MESSRS. PURCELL & STALEY, of Lansing

have purchased a bay filly, two years old. from

R. P. Pepper, of Kentwcky. She is by Pasaca

dam Sally Warfield by Toronto. They als

purchased from the same parties the chestunt

filly Impulse, three years old, by Magic, dam

THE following story comes from Buffalo

During the recent meeting there Midnight

who was trotting for a \$3,000 purse, became

demoralized after taking the first heat in 2:19

and in the second broke badly and appeared

to be wild. His shoes were removed, but

this did not relieve the animal. A gentleman

who was interested in the race, suggested

that he be given a quart of coffee. This was

objected to at first, but finally was adminis

tered to the horse. After drinking the coffee

the horse recovered, and took the next two

be an antidote for various poisons, and the

question naturally arises, was Midnight dosed

o prevent his winning? It looks very much

Farm Matters.

Thick or Thin Sowing of Wheat.

The Germantown Telegraph advocates

"The success or failure of the wheat

crop is frequently owing to those inscru-

"In regard to thick and thin sowing of

seeding, the plants are rendered weak by

struggle with the winter is too much for

them. Instead of the young plants almost

touching one another, as we generally see

them do, no plant should be closer to

have the best results; and there is little

"As to danger, there will always

some, for frequently the plant finds itself

plants sown thick.

by Alexander's Abdallah.

like it.

little ugly. Good morning."

teresting and successful meeting.

iaw from this process.

"Again, the question often comes up, and is as far as any from solution, shall the ideal cow give a large mess of moderately rich milk, or a moderate mess of very rich milk? These are undoubtedly questions of great importance, yet the authorities are nowhere agreed upon them. What are we to do, then, when we come to such minor points as at present are shaking the mental powers of the Jersey cattle clubs even to their foundation! Should a cow have a long tail or a short one, and what should be the color of her tongue? Should she have one or two entrances into the belly by the large veins of the udder? Then, again, should the face be straight or dished, narrow or broad

between the eyes? "Alas! these mighty questions still puzzle the fancy breeders, because cows with each, all or none of the fancy points are constantly reaching the highest points of performance, thus showing that none of Mass., wholesales at 171 cents per pound them are requisite to success. Indeed, if in a common dairy, where the owner knows nothing of these points, but makes a success of his milk or butter, the herd be carefully examined without reference to \$2 30 per box of six pieces. All of these their points, it will be seen that in the majority of cases the points cut no figure ported, and as they are made by the same in the elements of success. As the trottinghorse breeders' aphorism stands. "They go in all shapes." so do they milk in all forms, and it is a mere matter of fashion and fancy breeding that fosters these notions among breeders.

"So soon as some definite organization is formed for testing cows, we look to see these fancies take wings and leave the breeders to return to their mutton, which really is the absolute performance of the cow, which, being connected by pedigree with the performances of the past, will teach them to breed with the certainty of producing large milkers that always follows the actions of rational science. We only wonder that all this nonsensical hubbub should have been allowed to occupy the columns of the agricultural press so long as it has, without factory at Theresa, N. Y., that will cost small cups and are grouped in clusters, calling forth the condemnation of both readers and publishers. There, however, the seems to be a decided disinclination among alone, the entire product of which, it is small spores, which are carried by the wind breeders to bring their various breeds to actual and practical test. This disinclina-

absolute necessity, must go to the wall. "It is so much easier to boast and wrangle over minor and indifferent points of merit, points based simply upon individual opinion and taste, where the fancy of the writer can have full play, than to hold themselves down to simple, solid, unadulterated facts. Everybody, even the beginner in breeding, knows the fashions, and has at his fingers' ends all the so-called argu. ments in their favor, but when it comes to the plain hard facts of dairying, those that require long years of hard labor to learn, all the fun of the thing has fled; even the scant knowledge that makes the tyro so prompt in his opinion, has lost its charm The dairyman of long experience knows that there are many qualifying circumstances to govern each condition of the business which makes it extremely hard to come to a definite opinion, even upon the most trival points connected with any one of the three great divisions of the trade, producing milk for market-cheese or butter-making."

Foreign Cheese.

From France we have the Roquefort, the popular after dinner cheese, with its greenish veins, not at all attractive to those who first see it. Roquefort cheese is made from the milk of sheep and goats, principally from that of the former, which are of the celebrated Larzac breed, noted for their unusually large udders. The cheeses are ripened in vaults constructed in the limestone caves and fissures which are found in the rocks that overhang the village of Roquefort. The peculiar characteristics of this singular kind of cheese can only be obtained by ripening in these vaults. Each cheese weighs about five pounds, and is worth 35 cents per pound. France also produces and fromage de Brie, which are small, soft, basket, brings \$2.25 per piece. Neufchatel. cents per piece, and are similar in appearance to the so-called Neufchatel cheese one is familiar, owing to its similarity to aggravated case of hereditary deafness.pot-cheese. France also manufacturers, Lynchburg Virginian.

in the department of Doubs, on the boundary line to Switzerland, a Gruyere cheese similar to the delicious Swiss product, but the quality is inferior to the latter. We notice that last March the cheese merchants of France held a meeting at/Pontarlier, where it was decided to adopt the sam methods of manufacture as those of the Swiss, and hereafter not to accept inferior and badly made cheese as a merchantable

article. From Switzerland we get the genuine Gruyere or Swiss cheese, which is usually three feet in diameter, and weighs about 150 pounds, and is imported in tubs containing from 250 to 400 pounds, selling in a wholesale way at 18 cents per pound. The small, round Edam cheese, in shape and size like a cannon ball, with a thick rind, of a bright red color on the outside, comes from Holland and is worth \$11 50 per case of six. It is in great demand for ressels about to sail on long voyages, as its smooth, tough rind resists the attacks of nsects and the action of the atmosphere. Holland also produces the Gouda or "pate grasse," which in appearance is like an English dairy cheese, and, in cases of six cheeses brings 30 cents per pound. Gouds kosher, Gowsher kaas, is also from Holland, and worth 34 cents per pound, while another Holland cheese, Leyder, or Cominje kaas, is only valued at 24 cents per pound.

Parmesan cheese, the only kind proper to cook with macaroni, is imported from Italy in tubs containing four or five large, flat, round cheeses, which are called loaves and worth 34 cents per pound. Italy also sends us Roman (fromaggio Romano cheese at 28 cents, Strachino di Gorgonzola at 32 cents, and Caccio Cavallo di Napoli at 30c per lb. The demand for the different kinds of foreign cheese is in about the following order, the first named being the most cared for, and so on in gradually lessening quantities in the order named: Gruvere, Edam, Roquefort, Brie Camem. bert, etc., Stilton, Parmesan and English Cheddar, etc.

What are known as American fancy cheese are Pineapple, Little Champion, Young America, Victoria and English Dairy, all of which are in increased demand in this country.

There are numerous imitations of foreign cheese made in the United States, as, for instance. Swiss. made in New York. Wisconsin, and Wheeling, W. Va., sells for 18 cents per pound: Limburger, made in Wisconsin, New York and Watertown. Muenster, 20 cents per pound; fromage de Brie, \$1 25 to \$1 40 per piece; Neufchatel, 31 to 4 cents each; cream cheese, \$2 50 per box of one dozen, and fromage d'Isigny, cheeses are excellent imitations of the improcesses as abroad, and by foreign work- pale pink or white, Wilson) do produce men, they will in time no doubt supersede the imported article; in fact, Limburger is made here so cheaply and in such perfection that its importation has almost ceased, while some has already been exported to

This industry of making new styles of cheese is only in its infancy in the United States, but our increased foreign population, with their foreign educated tastes, have lemanded the introduction of these goods here at popular prices, and consequently the attention of our people has been called to them. It is expected that the capacity be sufficient to supply the demand. In fact there are new factories already in process of building, and we learn of a new manufacture of Limburger cheese erican Cultivator.

Trapping the Dogs.

Some time ago the Virginian reported numerous depredations by dogs upon the heepfolds in a certain neighborhood in Bedford county, in which, in some cases, the farmers lost all their sheep. At the time, the names of the heaviest losers were printed, and the number of dogs killed approximated. Subsequently, a well-known farmer, who owns a large boundary of land in the same neighborhood, complained that a second raid had been made upon his sheep in which he lost nearly twenty, and indirectly indicated his opinion that a certain dog, belonging to one of his neighbors, who had positively refused to permit his dog to be killed in the previous general massacre, was one of the guilty ones, and asked that the dog be then killed. To this his owner vehemently objected, avowing that his dog and never touched a sheep, and threatening to visit consuming wrath upon any person who dared to trouble or rumple a hair on his ugly cur's worthless

The owner of the slaughtered sheep merely remarked that it was "all right," and good humoredly said good-bye to the owner of the dog. Upon reaching home he had all the dead sheep hauled to a convenient spot and laid out in regular grave vard style. He then built a fence of rails about twelve feet high and about ten feet square at the ground, and gradually diminishing in dimensions until it was not more than five feet square at the top. He then retired to his home and awaited results. knowing that even a clumsy hound could climb the fence and jump into the pen, many other kinds of fancy cheese, among but that not even a grayhound could escape which are the Camembert, Pont l'Eveque from it. The next morning, gun in hand, he visited the place and planted his bullet creamy cheeses of the consistency of thick in the head of the ob xious dog which paste, and are great aids to digestion when taken after a heavy dinner. Camembert the remaining ones were then systematicis imported in boxes of five dozen pieces, ally and coolly dispatched. On the third and wholesales at \$3.75 per dozen; Pont morning he completed the roster of the l'Eveque is worth \$3.50 per dozen, while dead, and found that it footed up forty-six fromage de Brie, which comes three in a dogs, including fifteen or twenty which had never before been seen in that vicinity. commonly called Bondons, are worth 10 At last accounts the carcasses of the sheep and dogs were all lying in a confused heap, and it is said the bark of a dog in that made here, and with which almost every neighborhood now would cure the most

How Thistles are Distributed. In the N. Y. Tribune we find the fol-

lowing in regard to the dissemination of the much dreaded Canada thistle, which may not be generally known:

"In the discussion of Canada thistles

ome persons have expressed the belief that distribution is effected wholly by means of roots, or pieces of roots, carried in soil from place to place. Undoubtedly this is a fruitful source of distribution and especially so in the towns and cities, where sod is brought in from the country to lay down grass plots, but one can often find plants in such isolated positions as to make it hard to believe that they did not originate from seed, and as in this section we are so unfortunate as to have an abundance of this weed, and as it is now to be found in all stages of flowering and fruiting, I determined to make some examinations of the plant. We must, in the first place, understand that what is usually called a flower is not in reality a single one, but a great number of very small flowers in a cluster or head. These heads I found to be of two sorts, one large and rounded on the top, and the other smaller and stunted, with the top of the head flattened, these different shaped heads being borne on separate plants, each kind growing in patches separated some distance from the other. "The plants bearing the larger and

rounded heads are here far more abundant and robust than the ones bearing the small heads. The large heads, as soon as done flowering, wither and turn brown, as if parched from drouth. The office of these flowers seems to be the production of pollen (or the fertilizing dust, if you olease), with which to fertilize the flowers in the small heads on the neighboring plants which produce seed (the large heads produce no seeds at all) but little or no pollen. As soon as the seed is ripe and ready for dispersion, these heads do not, on an average, contain more than 20 per cent of fertlle seed, the remainder being abortive. A recent contributor to the Tribune expressed the opinion that fertile thistle seeds are not carried by the wind. I took a ripe head of one, and found that the fertile seeds, as soon as loosed from the head, sailed off quite as buoyantly as the sterile ones, providing the seed was fully ripe and had its tail expanded. As the number of sterile seeds is so much greater than of the fertile, one would, of course, find the former much the commoner, and further, it might happen that (as regards the Canada thistle) all the plants of a district produced one kind of flowers, when a few or no fertile seeds vould be produced. From the preceding we may conclude: 1. That the Canad thistle has two forms of flowers. 2. That the larger flower heads produced no seed 3. That the smaller flower-heads (often fertile seed, and that these seeds can be and are distributed by the wind."

Rust in Wheat.

The Toronto Globe says: "If one looks closely to the stubble in a wheat field he will find it covered with what might, at first sight, pass for weather stains. These lines on the stubbles are made up of spores of the rust-plant which remain there through the winter and start into growth the coming spring. The spores in fungi serve the same purpose that seeds do in of the factories now in operation will not higher plants. These brown spores germ. inate and produce a form of fungus on the leaves of the barberry bushes called "cluster cups," because they appear as When finished \$15,000, and is intended for usually upon the under side of the leaf. The cups on the barberry leaves are full of expected, will be consumed at home. to the wheat plants, where they grow and There are however, some foreign cheeses produce the orange colored streaks (rust) that have not been successfully imitated upon the leaves and stalks. After the yel test is put, many of the breeds, as an here, and they are Roquefort, Stilton, low rust has passed away, the dark form Parmesan, Camembert and others, -Am- of spores comes, and the circle of life of the plant is complete. A word as to the damage which the rust does to the grain upon which it grows, and the way in which it is done. The fine threads of the rust plant run through the substance of the leaves and stems of the wheat plant, and take up the juices in much the same way that the roots of an ordinary plant run through the soil and take up its food solutions. The fine threads may be looked upon as the roots of the fungus, the only ones it has, and they collect its food. This food goes to form a vast number of small crangecolored spores upon the ruptured surfaces of the stems and leaves. The matter which the wheat plant had gathered from earth and air, and would have used in making good plump grain, goes into the fungus spores, and the rust-struck plant produces only shrivelled grain and a poor quality of straw."

Agricultural Items.

A CANADIAN farmer has thirty acres of bear which were put in by a seed drill. By leaving out the tubes the drills have been run thirty inches apart, which is just a right distance for cultivating with a scuffler. As many beans can thus be put in in a day as any other grain, which is a great advantage over the old hand-planting.

THE early threshing of wheat is not always wise economy. The sweating of wheat is best done in the mow, or stack, and when in this stage should never be disturbed; but in the haste of both threshers and farmers, the grain is often threshed when the straw is very damp, and unless great care is taken to hold the bundles on the cylinder, much waste is apparent, and it is to be doubted if as good flour can be obtained from this wheat as could have been obtained by later threshing. Farmers should insist upon experienced men tending to machines, rather than novices, who only know that the wheat is to be run through the machine. A tyro at the business wil often allow many bushels of grain to be car

ried over into the stack unthreshed. THE fence is a costly fixture. Illinois i said to have ten times as much fence as the whole of Germany, and it is claimed that Duchess County, New York, has more than France, Germany and Holland. A few years since in South Carolina the improved land was estimated to be worth \$20,000,000; the fences at the same time had cost \$16,000,000 The annual repair is a tenth of this. A calculation made some eight years since placed the cost of the fences in the United States as \$1,800,000,000. Nicholas Riddle, more than forty years ago, said the fences in Pennsylva: nia had cost \$100,000,000. In Ohio they cos more than that sum, and in New York only few years since they had cost \$144,600,000 Some day probably fences will disappear, and boundaries will be marked with fruit and shade trees or neat bedge rows.

THE New York Sun and the New York Tim have been having a little controversy over the statement made by the Times that the only perennial clover was the white, the Sun main taining that red clover is perennial also. The Times comes to the front with facts as follows: "The fact is that while red clover dies out the second year; yet if it seeds two years in succession and the clover is left to ripen its seed, there will be yearly a new seeding of the ground, and the clover will remain as if it were perennial, while in fact there is a new alternate crop coming on every year This happens always in rich 'ground, where clover may be cut for hay for many years if the aftermath is left for seed or is pastured. There are many plain proofs of this fact, and have one now before me. A field of several acres, seeded four years ago with clover and timothy. was cut for hav twice the second year, so that the crop left no seed upon the ground. Last year there were here and there 2 few plants of elover among the timothy, and the present year there are none to be seen. Some years ago a field sown with clover alone was cut for hay and for seed and then left, that this perennial plant (according to the New York Sun) might grow a year or two longer. In the spring the ground was bare, although full of roots, and the old crown remained brown and dead on the surface."

Avoid Shams

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nd the people want them very much. REV. GEO. OLDER. East Dayton, Mich.

I have cured one case of fever completely and helped another with but one box of Ingram's Ague Pills. One case the doctors had treated and done no good. JAMES J. SHAVER, Alabaster, Mich.



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CANCER. OFFICE, 2 tment and cure of Cancer ess on receipt of stamp. A DR. L. II. GRATIGNY, BOX 598, CINCINNATI au16-13t

TATE OF MICHIGAN.-At a the Circuit Court for the Chancery, held in the Circuit ty Hall, in the City of Detroi nd State aforesaid, on the 6th 881. Present, Hon. F. H. Cha 1881. Present, Hon. F. H. Chambers, Circuit Ju Elizabeth Smell, complainant, vs. George P. S defendant. It satisfactorily appearing to the C that said defendant is a non-resident of the 50 Michigan On motion of Sylvester Larned, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that said fendant appear and answer the bill of comp filed herein within six months from the date of. In default whereof said bill shall be take confessed. And it is also further ordered within twenty days from this date said comp ant cause a notice of this order to be published the MICHIGAN FARMER, a newspaper printed, lished and circulated in said county and State, continued once in each week for six successweeks.

F. H. CHAMBERS, SYLVESTER LARNED, Circuit Ju SYLVESTER LARNED.

A true copy: WALTER S. HARSHA, Deputy Register

CHERIFF'S SALE.-By virtue of a fieri facias, issued out of seal of the Circuit Court, County of Wayne, State me directed and delivered, the County of Wayne, State of to me directed and delivered, ag goods and chattels, lands and tenements is Fuerst. I did, on the 23d day of August, levy upon and seize all the right, title at of the said Lorenzo Fuerst in and to the pieces or parcels of land to wit: Lot num six (46, on the south side of Alfred Street called James Street; on the Riopelle farm according to the blat or survey of said sof the Riopelle farm, north of Gratiot Agether with the buildings and other implications of the Riopelle farm, the control of the Riopelle farm michigan, all of which I shall expose for public auction or vendue, to the highest the law directs, at the east front door or to to City Hall (that being the building the Circuit Court for the County of Wayn on Friday, the 16th day of September, A the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is on Friday, the 16th day of September, A. B. at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

WALTER H. COOTS, Sher

By HENRY L. RUTTER. Deputy S MAYBURY & CONELY, Plaintiff's Attorned DETROIT, August 1st, 1881. MORTGAGE SALE. Default having

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having made in the condition of a certain gage made by James W. Ames and Mary An wife, all of the township of Hamtramck, County, Michigan, to Regina Wacchter. of Michigan, dated October 30th, A. D. 1879, a corded in the ffice of the Register of Deeds (County of Wayne and State of Michigan, on day of November, A. D. 1879, in liber 151 of gages, on page 239, on which mortgage the claimed to be due at the date of this notice if of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five diprovided for in said mortgage, and no suite of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and cents, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five diprovided for in said mortgage, and no suite of the moneys secured by said mortgage, and the statute in such case made any vided notice is hereby given that on Wednesd 28th day of October, A. D. 1881, at 12 o'clock I shall sell at public anction to the highest bat the front or easterly door of the City Hall, ward Avenue, in the City of Detroit (that beit place where the Circuit Court for Wayne C. is holden), the premises described in said mor or so much thereof as may be necessary to pamonnt due on said mortgage, with seven peinterest, and all legal costs, together with an ney's fee of twenty-five dollars, covenante therein, the premises being described in said gage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel out that is the township of Hamtramck. it County of Wayne, aforesaid, and State of Mich and known and described as follows: The said and known and described as follows: The said and known and described as follows: The said and known and described as follows: stituate in the township of Hamtramcs...

County of Wayne, aforesaid, and State of Michaller and known and described as follows: The ear twenty-five (25) feet by one hundred and six feet in depth of lot numbered eight (8) of Whis subdivision of lots Nos. 28 and 27 of the farm (so-called) in said township of Hamtraton the north side of Mack Street.

CHAS. H. BORGMAN, Mortgage. SPRING BULBS.

ericans are apparently grow

and more a flower loving peo

Korticultura

UGUST 23, 1881.

tunately for the most effective this evidently growing tend ation seems to be decidedly ic character; and, so far, usually rative mainly with the advent Owing largely, no doubt, to thi nsive class of flowering plant leed, when planted, become at rijest and most effective floral a spring, remain comparatively u they must be planted, if autumn. We refer to thi for the reason that the prese per time for preparing the gr ch purpose, and we wish also to minds of our readers of the v on impression that there is some it or mysterious about the s atment of these beautiful harb ning spring, so commonly l ticultural parlance, as spring b The number of plants to which applied is very large; but the list is found within a very nar Indeed a most effective and ry result may be secured with us, Hyacinth, and the several ilips, a full set of which will e

son of bloom well through the d even into the summer. Con oom as they do, very soon ows of winter disappear, and o beauty while the general lan sear and bleak; they may very be planted with a sunny ex ds cut in the turf of the lawn; ew from the windows of the ill often prove an attractive ob ere is yet little to invite a lour wer garden proper, and while the elds and shrubbery have not ye e livery of spring. Where such a plantation is con a warm, rich, sandy, dry so

nd most satisfactory, and

ould be protected against the c nds of spring, which will be li wise to seriously mar the beauty ility of the bloom, and if partia rom the sun when at its grea much the better for the perma bloom. The soil should be s riched, if needful, to a co pth, say twelve or eighteen inc y, or liable to bake or harde rtion of sand, well worked in ove it. This may and should ugust or early September. If eedful, it should be thorough! sed and well worked into barse or undecaved manure sho used for this purpose, because ure to contain the seeds of tre eeds, and also for the reason ost important growth of such sts in root growth during the hile such raw manures will vet ayed, and possibly actually inj

ses of drought.

If bulbs are to be purchased fo se, be sure to order them early reputable concern, such as can send out any but first class s e that they are in the ground a he beginning of October, thus em abundant time to get a firm he soil before growth is brou tandstill by the cold. Well oots are highly important to the copiousness of the bloom in When ready for the planting, th about a spade's depth, should ughly mellowed and leveled, iderable width, the bulbs sho orted according to height, the ng planted in the centre, and t ocuses,) at the margin. Tulips inths should be planted three a r four inches deep, and if space lant, six inches apart each wayround is rich or space limited. may be two and a half to the ep, and two to four inches apa Although these bulbs are a ardy, and, even when in bloom are little for the cold, or even f sional snows of spring, they etter for a winter covering or me such material as forest traw, (if to be had free from the reeds.) which must, however, b very early in spring before th

all be liable to be injured by th The bloom of such bulbs will and the foliage of most of the ripened that almost any of the lo anuals may be either sown or tra mong them after they shall be for the season, and thus the attr of the bed be maintained throw summer. The less hardy annu ound profitable for this purpose seeds of such will seldom vegets suing spring. South Haven Pomological The South Haven Sentinel

mall attendance at the last meet ocal Pomological Society, which at the house of E. M. Taylor, n Haven. President Lannin and ing committee, consisting of Mes dealy and Loveday, made a tour ion through the grounds, and eturn made the following repor by the Sentinel: "Mr. Edgell said that with su variety of fruit, consisting of 70 a

250 grades 3 years old, 900 j lum, 500 cherries, one half acre ies, 300 gooseberries, 1,000 red ,000 black currants and about 1 he did not see how all could be ended to and kept in such adm ler. Everything was doing w he sweet cherries and quinces. the two preceding extreme wint and cold these trees have suffere verely from the effects of frozen (Try a quart of salt sown are ace bush in dry weather, bro or.) The gooseberries, both and Downing, had lost a good pa liage, probably from the effects un drying the roots, yet they ha ed a fair crop of fruit this year.

"D. C. Loveday next reporte

# eBooks

arrangements to club the Michae Cincinnati Weekly Commoc that we will furnish the Fancient Weekly Commoc that we will furnish the Fancient Weekly Commoc that Weekly Commoc that Commoc that Cincinnati Weekly Commoc that Cincinnation one book he was a free of the Cincinnation of the Cinc

si, beautifully printed on good paper, of Christ," also "Vicar of Wake a Manliness of Christ," is an ad rk from the pen of Mr. Thoma ark from the pen of Mr. Thoma or to so of particular interest to the yof Rugby. The "Vicar of Wake of the work with the Ten yof Rugby. The "Vicar of Wake oldsmith's immortal story."

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CER. OFFICE, 20 West 4th S atment and cure of Cancer. So IGNY, BOX 598, CINCINNATI,

MICHIGAN .- At a session MICHIGAN.—At a session ourt for the County of Ways in the Circuit Court Room in the City of Detroit, County of Ways id, on the 6th day of July, A. In. F. H. Chambers, Circuit Judge omplainant, vs. George P. Snesfactorily appearing to the Count is a non-resident of the Stanction of Sylvester Larned, Espicitor, it is ordered that said and answer the bill of complain nsix months from the date hereof said bill shall be takens it is also further ordered thays from this date said complain of this order to be published if MMER, a newspaper printed, put ted in said county and State, as neach week for six successificant in the county and county and state, as neach week for six successificant.

RNED, inant's Solicitor. HARSHA, Deputy Register. SALE. - By virtue of a writ hall be liable to be injured by the process. The bloom of such bulbs will be past, d the foliage of most of them so far

SALE.—By virtue of a will of issued out of and under control of any under control of the Circuit Court, in and for wayne, State of Michigan and tellvered, against the land and tenements of Loren he 23d day of August, A. D. 183 and 11 the right, fitle and interest of Fuerst in and to the following I land to wit: Lot number forly the side of Alfred Street (former to on the Riopelle farm, so called to the control of the Riopelle farm, so called the Riopelle far th side of Affred Street (forme to on the Rippelle farm, so call lat or survey of said subdivision, north of Gratiot Avenue, clitdings and other improvemed the first of Detroit, Wayne Combined I shall expose for sale rendue, to the hipset bidder, the east front door of the I at being the building in which of the County of Wayne is held day of September, A. D. 185 of said day. d day of September, A. D. 1883 of said day. WALTER H. COOTS, Sheriff. NRY L. RUTTER. Deputy Sherif DNELY, Plaintiff's Attorneys. t 1st, 1881.

SALE. - Default having be SALE.—Default having ee condition of a certain more www. Ames and Mary Ames, hwnship of Hamtramek, Wayn to Regina Wacchter, of Detroit ctober 30th, A. D. 1879, and re of the Register of Deeds for the and State of Michigan, on the 18 A. D. 1879, in liber 151 of mor 199, on which mortgage there and the date of this notice the said forty-eight dollars and eight runnings fee of twenty-five dollars in wife for the mortgage, and no suit or pot the control of the control of

of: Now, therefore, rof sale contained in said me te in such case made and per ground to the said me to the said township of the said t

Korticultural.

AUGUST 23, 1881.

SPRING BULBS. mericans are apparently growing to be and more a flower loving people; but, sunately for the most effective results this evidently growing tendency, the piration seems to be decidedly of a pericharacter; and, so far, usually becomes tive mainly with the advent of spring. Owing largely, no doubt, to this fact, an ries were looking very fine and were models ensive class of flowering plants, which, of beauty, but no fruit this year. hed, when planted, become at once the liest and most effective floral attractions on the apple orchard, would prefer trellises for grapes and more pruning. A great oring, remain comparatively unknown mistake had been made in the choice of we they must be planted, if at all, in varieties of cherries, they should have gautumn. We refer to this subject

'J. J. Atherly agreed with Mr. Loveday

tivated both ways with a horse. He notic-

ed the black currants were small and that

there would be more fruit if half the bushes

"Mr. Taylor made his defense by saying

that nearly all the fruit on the place was

weeds, grass and insects, but no rest.

Ingham County Horticultural

Society.

The meeting was well attended, and

them onto a sheet. This is sure, and he

were taken out.

been all sour cherries, principally Early for the reason that the present is the ner time for preparing the ground for in the north peach orchard, but it nee ls purpose, and we wish also to disabuse minds of our readers of the very comome fertilizing more than plowing in rye. As a whole this must be considered a very mpression that there is something ocor mysterious about the successful valuable fruit farm. "The President remarked that he did ent of these beautiful harbingers of not believe Mr. Taylor had many holidays, aing spring, so commonly known in for it must take a great deal of labor to cicultural parlance, as spring bulbs. The number of plants to which this title keep such a place, with all its variety of applied is very large; but the cream of work, in order. Did not believe in trellises for grapes, as they make a vast listis found within a very narrow comamount of labor, and grapes should be cul

s. Indeed a most effective and satisfac result may be secured with only the us. Hyacinth, and the several classes of ps, a full set of which will extend the on of bloom well through the spring, deven into the summer. Coming into om as they do, very soon after the planted by Mr. Bidwell before he purchas ows of winter disappear, and displaying heauty while the general landscape is sear and bleak; they may very properbe planted with a sunny exposure in eds cut in the turf of the lawn; and, if in ew from the windows of the residence. often prove an attractive object, while here is yet little to invite a lounge in the lower garden proper, and while the forests, elds and shrubbery have not yet donned

he livery of spring. Where such a plantation is contemplata warm, rich, sandy, dry soil will be and most satisfactory, and the spot The cherries and plums were 16 feet apart hould be protected against the cold, bleak rinds of spring, which will be likely othwise to seriously mar the beauty and dur- account of hunting the curculio with bility of the bloom, and if partially shad- sheets. He did not consider his soil adaptrom the sun when at its greatest heat, ed to sweet cherries or quinces, it was promuch the better for the permanency of bably too rich in vegetable mold. He bebloom. The soil should be spaded and lieved a rich vegetable soil more liable to riched, if needful, to a considerable yellows in peach trees. Mr. T. concluded oth, say twelve or eighteen inches, and if by saying that if a man had possession of ay, or liable to bake or harden, a good any portion of the earth's heritage, it was

ove it. This may and should be done in ugust or early September. If manure is edful, it should be thoroughly decomosed and well worked into the soil. eds, and also for the reason that the jost important growth of such bulbs consts in root growth during the autumn, hile such raw manures will yet be undeared, and possibly actually injurious in ases of drought.

If bulbs are to be purchased for the purose, be sure to order them early, and from reputable concern, such as cannot afford Lansing on Saturday, 13th inst., and in send out any but first class stock, and at that they are in the ground as early as of its proceedings: e beginning of October, thus affording hem abundant time to get a firm hold upon he soil before growth is brought to a andstill by the cold. Well developed oots are highly important to the strength nd copiousness of the bloom in spring. When ready for the planting, the surface, about a spade's depth, should be thorighly mellowed and leveled, and if of siderable width, the bulbs should be asted according to height, the tallest beng planted in the centre, and the lowest ocuses,) at the margin. Tulips and Hyainths should be planted three and a half

fore the trees are quite out of blos:om. Ezra Jones spoke upon "Lessons from the berry season." He had raised strawberries for many years, and the present has been an exceptional season. After a hot four inches deep, and if space is abunday in the spring his plants appeared ant, six inches apart each way-closer if badly blighted; and where a good yield ound is rich or space limited. Crocuses would have given him 100 bushels, he got may be two and a half to three inches but 30, and not over 13 of those were leep, and two to four inches apart. prime. The kinds least injured were the Although these bulbs are abundantly Sharpless, the Duchess, and the Kentucky, ardy, and, even when in bloom, seem to The Sharpless were somewhat protected are little for the cold, or even for the octhrough the winter by the snow. The asional snows of spring, they will be the Golden Defiance were not injured. He etter for a winter covering or mulch, of regards this as one of the very best berries. ome such material as forest leaves or His Blackcap raspberries were badly Maw, (if to be had free from the seeds of damaged by the severe winter. The Red (eeds,) which must, however, be removed Turner is his best berry, but is too soft for ery early in spring before the growth

vear.

T. T. LYON.

South Haven Pomological Society.

The South Haven Sentinel reports a

hall attendance at the last meeting of the

cal Pomological Society, which was held

the house of E. M. Taylor, near South

aven. President Lannin and the view-

g committee, consisting of Messrs Edgell,

ealy and Loveday, made a tour of inspec-

in through the grounds, and upon their

urn made the following report, as given

'Mr. Edgell said that with such a large

ety of fruit, consisting of 70 apple trees,

grades 3 years old, 900 peach, 400

1, 500 cherries, one half acre strawber.

3, 300 gooseberries, 1,000 red currants,

did not see how all could be so well at-

led to and kept in such admirable or-

two preceding extreme winters of wet

d cold these trees have suffered very se-

tely from the effects of frozen sap blight.

ace bush in dry weather, brother Tay-

The gooseberries, both Houghton

d Downing, had lost a good part of their

age, probably from the effects of the hot

In drying the roots, yet they had produc-

da fair crop of fruit this year.

O olack currants and about 100 quince,

the Sentinel:

safe marketing. B. F. Johnson thought it was not the hot day that injured Mr. Jones' berries, but the cold of the winter. The germs pened that almost any of the low growing were formed in the fall and were killed by muals may be either sown or transplanted the excessive cold. The wet weather of nong them after they shall be done with last season was unfavorable to production the season, and thus the attractiveness this year. His did the best where he cut the bed be maintained throughout the out the old canes after harvest, letting the mmer. The less hardy annuals will be sun and air in upon the new canes. His ound profitable for this purpose, since the Sharpless strawberries were a failure this eds of such will seldom vegetate the en-

> Dr. Marshall said he obtained plants of the Sharpless of Mr. Johnson in the spring, and had a fair crop.

Mr. Mann said he had a fair crop of strawberries where they were covered with

snow. Charles Gardener thought Mr. Jones failure in strawberries had its origin not so much in either the heat or cold, primarily, as in the wet weather of last summer, which made the roots grow near the surface, and the plants were thus unable to endure dry weather this season.

grass, but he had a good vield of berries. The president asked if he would recommend that kind of cultivation. [Laughter.]

Dr. Marshall said Mr. Van Auken's bed had been highly cultivated, and was in an orchard considerably shaded.

Everything was doing well except Sweet cherries and quinces. Between had seven pecks from a bed about 16 feet steamer there, and even back again if deground, and he only pulled up the weeds | yield merchantable fruit, must be kept in in the spring. This year he treated a bed a quart of salt sown around each of similar size in the same way, and a tree shows neglect very quickly. In the more luxurious growth of plants he never

Mr. Van Auken said that in marketing strawberries it makes no difference how poor the quality if they are only large and fair-looking.

D. C. Loveday next reported that the Mr. Jones believed the statement true; growth at all. Similar results attend to cultivate.

apple trees were not pruned enough and but said he would not deal in inferior neglect of other fruit trees. The thinning had altogether too many inside limbs. He kinds. He sends to market the best and of fruits while small is profitable and did not agree with the stake system for assorted berries, gives heaping measure, training grapes, although it might do for and can always obtain the highest price. Delawares so as to cultivate both ways, He thinks the Monarch of the West a poor but if Concords were 40 feet apart he bebest berry is the Duncan; but it is not prolieved there would be more fruit and less labor than on stakes. Some signs of yellific, and costs fully twice as much to raise as the Crescent seedling. lows in peaches, but the orchard looked

Prof. Beal said the fruit raisers were well, but did not agree with the pruning. doing well to put their names on the boxes, the main limbs were too bare, there ought and it would be a good plan to designate to be more limbs and there would be more the quality in the same way. fruit. The plum trees, also the sour cher-

Mrs. D. L. Case gave her experience in well as that taken fresh from the garden. She steams her fruit instead of boiling She likes to put sugar on her strawberries and let them stand over night before can-Richmond. There is a good show of fruit ning. This hardens the berries. She does not heat the jar, but stands a knife in it, and the hot fruit will not break it. She believes drying fruit by improved pro-

cesses will yet supersede canning. Mrs. Emery said a glass jar will not be broken by the hot fruit if stood on a wet cloth.

Mr. Mann said sour fruit well sweetened will keep better than sweet fruit. Mr. Stebbins showed some Israella

grapes nearly ripe-August 13. The programme for the September meeting is: on arrangement of fruits at fairs, by Geo. W. Parks; on exhibitions at fairs, by L. B. Baker; on judges at fairs, by Prof. Beal; on arrangement of flowers, by Robert Mann.

ed it, consequently the choice of, as well The Coleus. as the different varieties, were not of his J. H. Pearson, in the Iowa Homestead, choosing. The pruning had never been makes mention of one of our best foliage attended to until he came here. The peach plants as follows: "During the past few trees were so low he could not get near years, the attention of all flower lovers has them, being started from the ground. He said: I took knife and saw and slashed off the lower limbs and have cut off every limb in the way. Did not believe in low heads, from 3 to 4 feet was about right. The apple orchard had only been laid down to grass this year and was not injured. new and beautiful sorts we now have, with two rows of currants between, but the currants would have to be taken out on ribbon line of them during summer, and the long, cold, and dreary winter months. The new sorts which have been introduced in the past two or three years, are marvels ntion of sand, well worked in, will im- his duty to keep it in respectable order and of beauty, and are certainly all that the for his part he believed he had done some grower can wish for. Two new styles thing toward that end in removing old have come under my observation; one with fringed, deeply serrated leaves, and worm fences, old hedge rows of all manner of debris, and plowing and grading the other, tri-color, with foliage composed barse or undecayed manure should never preparatory to seeding down to grass and of many colors beautifully blended. Of me to contain the seeds of troublesome | He had expected to have some holidays in the first to be brought to public notice, the fruit business, but alas he had found and were sold at prices that were far beyond the means of most flower cultivators. On rather dry soil, and planted where they can get the full benefit of the sun, they are beauties. The tri-color varieties are much more delicate in appearance, and are to be had in great diversity of colors, but so The Ingham County Horticultural Somany so closely resemble each other, that ciety held its regular monthly meeting at that they are hardly worthy of distinction. Among them are the Charm, yellow tinged the Republican we find the following record with bronzy scarlet, and stained with black with pink, sulphur and olive green; opened with a paper from Dr. Marshall Charter Oak, deeply serrated oak leaf giving his experience of several years in raising plums. He is satisfied that the edging, mottled with various shades of only remedy for the curculio is to shake green and white; Exquisite, brilliant violet carmine, center shading to rose, secures a full crop. He thinks people green margin; Hiawatha, orange yellow, and crimson, serrated margin; Multicolor, fail in the matter by not doing the work distinct from all others. It is many thoroughly. It should be commenced becolored, crimson, rose, with shades of here varies from 75 cents to \$2, and wheat red finely blended, extra fine; Pictus, marbled yellow, maroon and crimson; Red Cloud, rich crimson, evenly marmorated with blackish brown, narrow green margin; Superbissima, blackish maroon, with a brilliant purplish band through the center, and a great many others, but space will not permit me to describe them in this letter. They are very easily and rapidly increased by cuttings, which with proper care, will root in from three to five days. The Coleus is very sensitive to moisture, and likes a dry atmosphere and rather dry soil, they make the best of window plants when not given too much water, which invariably causes them to damp off and die. Pictus and Multicolor like the bright rays of the sun, but most of the other new varieties do best in partial shade. When

The Future of Horticulture.

well rotted manure in equal portions, has

always given good results."

President Barry, at a recent meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, made the following predictions regarding the future of horticultural interests:

"After several years of depression I be

lieve we shall witness a more general horticultural progress throughout the country than has been seen before, even in the most prosperous times. The shipment of American apples to Europe is destined to be immense; but if our producers and forwarders desire to secure the best results for themselves and the consumers, they will at once determine upon a thorough system of selecting and packing. Mr. Van Auken said he had neglected a The California growers seem to have atbed, and it was overgrown with weeds and | tained great perfection in this; we saw last autumn in New York, grapes and pears as fresh, sound and beautiful, after the 4,000 miles journey, as when first placed in the packages. But consignments to Europe are complained of, and so are doing injury to the trade. Yet it is easy to send apples Mr. Stebbins said a few years ago he of fine quality and well packed by rail and square. The vines had overrun the sired as a test, in perfect order. Trees to vigorous and healthy condition. A fruit pear garden, to lessen the chances of saw, but did not get four quarts of berries, blight, we slacked off in both cultivation and manure. The result was, in two years, one-half the crop was culls, and the trees, instead of making stout shoots twelve to

necessary. Our own practice is to thin twice, or even three times. When onehalf or three-fourths of the crop is fit only berry, especially when fully ripe. The for the cider mill or evaporator, and will not sell for more than five or ten cents per bushel, the orchard becomes a very poor investment. There is no lack of new varieties, and we are glad to see them so numerous. We want better apples, pears, plums and cherries than we have yet. Great success is attending the work of hybridizing and crossing. Who will yet canning fruit. The fruit should be rare, give us an apple combining the vigor and ripe, and fresh. Fruit from the market or productiveness af the Baldwin with the brought from a distance will not keep as delicious aroma of the Northern Spy? Or a pear as good as the Bartlett or Anjou, and proof against blight? The hybrid character and good qualities of Rogers' hybrid grapes are now acknowledged, and Ricketts and others are occupying the same field with great success, while others still are producing crosses between our native sorts, and the results bid fair to become one of the most remarkable triumphs of American pomology. The work of the society will never be done, because of the boundlessness of its field, and because the population is ever changing, and fresh demands for information will come in as regularly as the year rolls round."

A Dessert Pear.

Concerning the Doyenne d'Ete pear, J. M. McAinch, of Nissonri, Ont., says: The Doyenne d'Ete is the most profitable variety of pear I grow. The fact of its being so, however, is not so much due to any merits it may possess as to exceptional circumstances. It is the earliest good pear we have, ripening about the first of August, a time when in this section of the country fine fruit is rather scarce, strawberries, cherries and other early fruits been called to the Coleus as a superior having gone by, and fall pears, plums, bedding and house-plant, and the demand etc., not yet being in the market. The has been so great that our many plant tree is a fair grower, and although it candealers have given much time and thought | not be classed among the very hardy sorts, to the production of new and valuable still it can be grown successfully throughvarieties, and it seems from the many out a large part of Ontario. It bears abundantly when quite young, either as a that their labors have been crowned with standard or dwarf, but except when a success. Only a few years ago a bed of small tree is wanted for the garden I see no this plant was an uncommon sight; now, inducement to grow it as the latter. A most every lawn is decorated by a bed or larger quantity of fruit can be grown on the bottom and one on the top, each with less expense on standards. The the window garden and conservatory are fruit is of small size, but as a dessert pear pass through. In one end of the box I more beautiful by their presence during it ranks first quality. When ripe it is of a bright yellow color, and the best specimens are usually shaded with red. Those who are growing pears for family use should plant a tree of this variety-probably one this wick is kept wet with water and the will be sufficient. So long as it is grown in small quantities as a market variety, it will probably prove profitable, but if it be grown extensively the market will soon be allowing it to cool. Between the bottle glutted, for it is too small to be profitably used for this purpose, because it will be then he could mow it and keep it clean. the former, Pictus and Multicolor were used for any purpose save as a dessert syrup in. There was a queen and from

#### Horticultural Notes

NEVER despair in the war against weeds. A plant of pursley, turned root side up on a large stone exposed to the sun, was found at evidently discouraged.

frost has killed the leaves. They start so instructions that in future consignments brown; Chas. Darwin, veined and mottled very early in the spring that it is almost impossible to plough the land and set them in season, and besides we are usually very busy in spring with other work.

MESSES. DUNNING, of Toronto, has the argest peach orchard in Canada. It includes 70 acres and 11,000 trees, and is in the township of Stamford, which includes also the village of Niagara Falls. The price per basket growing and stock raising cannot compete with the returns of the peach orchard.

The Huron (Ont.) Signal tays: The pear heart in this section. Scarcely an orchard is free from visitation. The twig blight on apple trees also prevails, and the young wood is sustaining great injury. Rhode Island Greenings are suffering most severely from the latter cause.

To send cuttings of plants by mail. Wrap the cutting in damp moss or cotton, put around this rather tightly some oiled paper; to prepare this take strong light paper and dampen it with linseed oil and when dry it is ready to use. Put the cuttings in a small pasteboard box, thread boxes are very nice, and fill all the open space with dry moss or cetton so as to prevent them from shaking fine specimens are wanted, a light, rich about, as they carry better when packed closely than otherwise. soil, well drained, suits them best. A mixture of sand, leaf mould, and well

REPORTS from New York City state that the strawberry season there was very abundant in good fruit, the supply being equal to the enormous demand in the city, and for shipment to other places. Berries were this year sent to the West Indies in refrigerators, and many persons are of the opinion that the time will soon come when they will be shipped across the Atlantic. Prices ruled low throughout the season, and growers received poor returns for the labor of production.

THE Canadian Horticulturist says that the Wilson retains its place as the leading market berryein the Canadian as well as American markets, and that it has been so extensively planted, that at Toronto, during the season for this variety, the fruit retailed at seven cents a basket, and at St. Catherines' as low as four cents. The Horticulturist thinks it would be advisable to plant more largely of those varieties which ripen either before or after the Wilson, and thus 'avoid the rush and consequent low prices when the Wilson comes in.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentlenan says that his experience leads him to believe that the first point of importance in growing strawberries is chosing the proper varieties. For hame use an entirely different selection would be necessary. It is unfortunate that this is true, especially for the consumers of the fruit, but I have found it so. The average strawberry eater knows and cares nothing for the variety, if they are strawberries. It is true, size and appearance are something in his eyes, but the price is the uppermost point considered without regard te quality. I have found that to make a profit in strawberry culture it is necessary to select varieties that will yield large crops with little expense for cultivation. Such kinds, as a rule, are defficient in quality, size, flavor or appearance; yet as little stress is laid eighteen inches long, made scarcely any on these points, such sorts are most profitable

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Apiarian.

Importing Queens. Mr. D. A. Jones thus describes his method of shipping Cyprian queens, in the

Canadian Farmer: "It is a very difficult matter to import them to this country. The colonies I bought in Palestine I had sent down to the coast, and then forwarded by steamer to Cyprus. There they were transferred from the cylinders into movable frame hives. I then made a box about 4x5x6 inches out of pine lumber. I put a screen about three inches square, to let the air fixed a bottle filled with water, and having a cork through which a cutting was made for a wick. Through this cutting I drew a cotton wick, and by capillary attraction bees drink and then eat some granulated sugar, which I fastened upon the other end of the box by pouring it in hot and and the sugar I had a comb with a little 160 to 300 bees in the box. I had a crate made to hold 27 of these boxes, and they separated from each other about an inch and a half, so that a current of air always passes around every box. I have some bees that were kept six weeks in that way, the end of a week not dead, to be sure, but and during the whole time they had but one chance to fly, and that was when I arrived at London. Some of the bees ap-Вотн currant and gooseberry bushes are peared to need this, and others did not. best set in November or any time after the The water was very bad, and I have given put into the bottle; this will purify it."

Bees in a Statue.

A German paper, the Bienen Vater, says: Austria, there has stood upon a very high stone base, from time immemorial a (life size) statue of a madonna, constructed of clay. Quite a long time the supposition had gained ground that within it was well regulated and rich colony of bees. But no one seemed inclined to disturb the blight is cutting the pear trees down to the little honey gatherers, within their singular asylum. A few days ago workmen commenced to renovate the old and venerable statue, to save it from ruin, and first they had to search for the abode of the bees. How great was their surprise when they found the entire hollow space within filled with the richest of comb honey. Two large water tubs full of honey were taken from this statue. A tavern-keeper who undertook to perform this job of removing the honey received such treatment from the angry bees that he had to go to bed immediately. Now, people remembered that this colony had sent out three swarms last fall, of which two were captured, but the third went to the woods. The bees had made the statue their home for over seven years; from this one can judge of the wealth of honey found."

Which Are the Best Bees.

To this question the editor of the American Bee Journal replies: "We yet consider the better strains of Italians the best bees in this country, and that they will be the source from which will be bred the 'coming bee.' They possess so many desirable points of superiority that it will be a difficult matter to supersede them with any of the newer races, about which there is much difference of opinion among careful and observing apiarists. We have not sufficiently tested any of them to hazard a positive opinion from personal knowledge. With our present limited knowledge, and the absence of well authenticated proof of superiority in other races, we would dislike advising any apiarist who now possesses a good strain of Italians, to make a change; but, rather, to make their improvements in the pasturage."

THE FEROCITY OF CYPRIAN BEES.-C. A. Abbott, of the British Bee Journal, says on this subject: "We are sorry we cannot confirm the good character for gentleness given to the Cyprians. Such character came with them when they were exhibited at the Crystal Palace Show, and those present, when they were handled on that occasion, were so impressed with their ferocity that their 'purity' was doubted, and reference made to the authorities at the British Museum. Since then we have had considerable experience with these bees, having received some direct from Cyprus, and they have invariably proved most fightable; the Syrians may be put in

the same category. As workers and breeders they are both good; but the best workers we have ever known are the cross from the Syrians. They, however, are not easily subdued."

APIS DORSATA,-Frank Benton, returning with the spoils of his travels in Cyprus and Syria, writes from quarantine to D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Ont., that he brought with him from Syria a lot of bees, a colony of which swarmed during their detention in quarantine, and it not being contrary to the sanitary rules and regulations in such cases made and provided, were properly hived and cared for. None of the speci-mens of Apis dorsata, obtained at so great expense and danger, lived, Mr. Benton's severe illness in Ceylon preventing him from giving them the care which would have kept them alive. He returns with some of the Apis melifica and Apis florea.

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Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and 6:40 r. M. and the 9:20 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will ar rive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

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Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follews:
Prains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay Cit Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Kapids, Gran Haven, Milwaukee and Chicago
Bay City and Saginaw Express 3:35 P M.
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.
Prains Arrive—
Through Mail, 5:20 P. M.
Detroit Express, 12:15 P. M.
Night Express, 10:30 P. M.
Holly Express, 5:00 A. M.
Atlantic Express 3:45 A. M.

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On and after Sunday, June 19, 1881, train: will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows Going West Going Eas

bicago Junction.. onia..... Freenville ........ Howard City...... A. M. 8:45 4:30 9:38 2:42: Sheridan..... A train also leaves Detroit at 6:00 a.m., arriving at Howard City at 12 o'clock noon; returning leaves Howard City at 9:20 a.m., arriv

torning leaves floward City at 3:20 a m., arriving at Detroit at 4:30 p.m.

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ameneing Monday, May 16th, 1881, trains

Commencing Monday, May 16th, 1881, trains will leave as follows:

5:50 A. M. Fort Wayne Accomodation, arriving at Horton 618; Hanover 625: Mosherville 636; Jonesville 6.50, connecting with train fifty-two on Lake Shore road for stations cast and train west arriving at Coldwater 10, 40; Bankers 7.05. connectiner with D. H. & S. W. R. R. for Hillsdale 8.10 and points east; Reading 7.15; Fremont 7.42: Angola 7.53; Pleasant Lake 8.07; Waterloo 8.35, connecting for stations east and west on Lake Shore Air Line; Auburn 8.22; Auburn Junction 9.00, connecting for points out west on B. & O. R. R.; Fort Wayne 10.20, and making close connections for Muncie 1.45 p m; Cincinnat 6.45 p m; Indianapolis 6.00 p m; Lonisville 10.10 p m; also with trains east and west on Wabsah & P. F. W. & C. R's 13.00 P. M.—Fast Express, arriving at Horton at 12.27; Hanover 12.33; Jonesville 12.35 connecting closely with Lake Shore trains for Hillsdale 3.08; Hadson 3.40; Quincy 1.83; Condexide 12.35 connecting closely with Lake Shore trains for Hillsdale 2.30 and all stations on D. H. & S. W. R. R. Reading 1.23; Montgomery 1.43; Fremor 2.03; Waterloo 2.52; Abburn Junction 3.03, close connection with Eel River R. R., arriving at Logansport at 6.25 and La fayette 8.10 p m; also with B. & O. R. R. for all polots east; arrive at Fort Wayne at 4:50 p m, connecting for Muncie 9.00 p m; Indianapolis 10.50 p m; Cincinnati 1.45 p m; Lonisville 7.15 a m; and St Louis 8:03 a m; also with trains east and west on P. F. W& C. R. R. for New York, Washington and all points east; arrive at Fort Wayne at 4:50 p M.—Accommodation arrives at Horton 6.28, connects for Coldwater 11.55 p m and stations west on Lake Shore Valle 8.02; Jonesville 6.28, connects for Coldwater 11.55 p m and stations west on Lake Shore Valle 8.02; Fremont 10.13, Angola 10.40; Pleasant Lake 10.55; Waterloo 11.50, close connections with Lake Shore train for east, arriving at Toledo 2.30 an Auburn Junction 12.10, arrives at Fort Wayne 1.30 am, counceting with early morning trains east, west

connecting with early morning trains east, w and south.

Trains arrive at Jackson at 10.20 a m, 2.40 and 9.28
m, and Way Freight at 4.50 p m. The 10.20 a m rain arrives every day; all others daily except Sun

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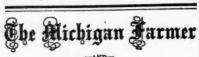
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State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1881.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 211,901 bu, while the shipments were 123,875 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 13 was 17,405,069 bu. against 14,179,091 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows an increase in the amount in sight the previous week of 25 026 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 2,293, 114 bu, against 2,595,342 bu the previous week, and 3,010,791 bu the corresponding week in 1880. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 1,429,546 bu. against 2,085,097 bu the previous week, and for the last eight weeks, 18,049,666 bu against 24,383,241 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880. It will be seen from a comparison of the export movement with that of last year, that the shipments abroad are much smaller, while the demand from abroad has been more pressing, as shown by the continued rise of prices in the English markets. This shows that the rise in prices on this side of the Atlantic is a legitimate one so far, 'and based on the probable supply and demand during the coming wheat year. It is well that the rise in price was inaugurated thus early in the crop year, or European operators would have secured all of its advantages, while the wheat growers of this country would have, in many instances, been compelled to sell their wheat at less than its true value. The N. Y. Produce Exchange Weekly, always very conservative, and generally on the

issue: "Expectations in regard to the output of our own wheat crop, as well as that of France, Spain, Italy and England, which were entertained early in the season, have not been realized; and the latest accounts indicate European wants, though not as large as last season, will be very large."

'bear" side of the market, says in its last

And this statement is more than borne out by the result of the harvest in .all the wheat growing countries of Europe, except in the solitary instance of Russia. Neither Australia, the East Indies, or Egypt will have as much wheat for export this season as last, and the new crop will fall into bare granaries in every country that imports wheat. The United States will this year fix the price of wheat, and not, as usual, the markets of Great Britain. make farmers very conservative about parting with their grain, and it will take

The past week has been one of unusual excitement in the wheat markets all over of this grain in the country on August 13. the country. In Chicago, especially, speculation was rampant, and the fluctuations in prices very great. Our local market was also excited, and transactions 95c per bu for State. The demand for exin futures ran up to 2,471,000 bushels, while only 392 cars of spot were sold. Spot wheat on Tuesday last was quoted at \$1 26% for No. 1 white, and \$1 24 1-2 for No. 2 do. On Saturday it closed at \$1 33 for No. 1 white and \$1 29 for No. 2

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from August 1 to

White No. 1 1 12 1 1216 1 14 1 1416 1 18/6 1 19/4 1 19/6 1 19/6 1 21/6 1 21/6 1 23/4 1 22/6 1 24/4 1 26/6 1 26/6 1 27/6 1 34/4 1 1 1734 1 1734 1 1934 1 1934 1 1634 1 1634 1 2034 1 22 1 2416 1 2434 1 28 1 29

It will be noted that spot wheat has advanced fully 8c per bu during the week Yesterday, however, the market opened weaker, and both spot and futures declined rapidly. Chicago was in about the same condition, and a decline of 2 to 5c per bu was established there. No. 1 white closed here at \$1 29 1-2, a loss of 3 1-2c since Saturday. But this is only what was to be expected, as such a big advance always has its reaction, and the position of wheat is too well established for this state of af-

fairs to last more than a day or two. Futures have been more active than spot wheat, and fluctuations more marked. The following statement shows the prices of futures yesterday as compared with those of Monday of last week:

August 12676

August 12676

September 1277

October 12858

November 12684

As the latest from the European harvest fields we give the following from Mr. James Caird, an eminent authority on agricultur-

"But for the late rains and diminished temperature the harvest would have proved equal to nearly the average of the years preceding 1874, but mildew has appeared and will affect the quality of the yield of Caiforn

later crops. On two thirds of the wheat laud an average crop will be made up by fineness of quality; in the remaining third even with that aid it will be 10 per cent. below the old average. Heavy crops are rare, most of them thin but well headed, and there is too common evidence shown throughout the country of the diminished capital of the farmers by the lower scale of farming. We begin the harvest year very bare of old stock in the country. Our amual requirements are from 24,000, 000 to 25,000,000 quarters. When the last harvest year is completed, we shall have imported over 16,000,000 quarters. Our own crop this year will probably yield 9,500,000 quarters, so that if we can reckon on a foreign supply equal to that of 1880, and at not much over same price, we shall

te safe. There is said to be an abundant harvest in Russia. In France the wheat crop is reported to be scanty." The following table will show the prices of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those

of one week previous: 148. 108. 108. 108. 68.

CORN, OATS AND RYE.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 2.168 bu and the shipments were 500 bu. The visible supply in the country on Aug. 13 amounted to 16,045,101 ou, against 17,362,832 bu at the same date last year. The exports for Europe for the past eight weeks were 18.049,666 bu. against 24,383,241 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1880. During the week the price of corn has advanced rapidly in all the markets of the country, and here 65c per bu for No. 1 mixed is the nominal quotation, but even that figure does not draw out a very large supply. In fact the ntinuance of dry weather is cutting off the supply of feed of all kinds, and in this State large quantities of corn are being cut for fodder now, the farmers desparing of getting anything in the shape of a crop from their fields. The pastures are so bare that many are feeding their stock now, and hay has advanced to winter prices. In this state of affairs, which appears to be pretty general, those who have any old corn on hand will part with it reluctantly. and prices will have to be high to draw it out. InChicago the market has been very excited, and speculation has been rampant. On Saturday prices declined a little from the high points held the previous day, and at the close 61%c per bu were the quotations for spot and August delivery, while September was 62 tc, October 63 tc, and November 643c. Trading in that market is very active, but principally in futures. The English markets are also advancing.

21d., against 5. 8d. a week previous. Oats were received here the past week t the amount of 13,393 bu, and the shipments were 4,306 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on August 13 was 7,259,348 bu, against 1,360,783 bu., at the corresponding date last year. Oats are moving slowly, but prices are firm and advancing. It is principally the new crop that is now being received, and No. 1 white is quoted at 41c per bu, and No. 2 do at 40c. The Chicago market has been very active, and trading in futures was heavy In that market prices advanced on Friday to 40c, but on Saturday some dealers commenced to unload, which was the signal for a general drop in prices, and at the

and on Saturday were quoted firm at 6s

tember delivery the closing price was 37c per bu, October 38gc, and all the year 36c This will be so because our surplus for ex- per bu. Oats will probably be kept up by port will be small, and all we have to spare the high price of corn, although the crop has been a very fair one in most localities. Rye is only coming forward in small amounts, no receipts by rail being reporthigh prices to draw it out of their granaries. ed. On the street sellers realize from 80 The fact is that this season's crop will not to 90c according to quality and condition, pay them as well at \$1 50 per bushel as and rye flour is still held very firmly at the last year's did at \$1 per bushel. If, there. high rates that have ruled for some time. fore, Europe wants wheat, she will have to Rye is firm in all the principal markets. and in Chicago is in active demand at \$1 05 to \$1 10 per bu. The visible supply

close 36c was the best offer. For Sen-

port is good, and absorbs all that offers. HOPS AND BARLEY.

There is no movement of hops in this market, except small lots purchased here and there by brewers from first hands, and prices are wholly nominal. The principal interest is centered in the probable outcome of the new crop, and buyers will keep out of market as much as possible until its advent. From the hop-growing States the statements of the press appear to favor a crop of fine quality, with a falling off in the amount. In Wisconsin reports indicate a shortage of one-fourth to one-third of a crop, through old yards being killed out by the hard winter. In New York a comparison of reports show that growers look for a crop of fine quality, but from ten to twenty per cent less in amount than last season. Emmett Wells thus sums up the situation in his last cir-

"Exporters have taken 120 bales, while mand from browers has been nearly sufficient to take up the week's receipts Prices, as will be seen by our revised quotations, are 2c off, 21c being the top figure realized for State and Pacific Coast hops. There are no really choice hops on offer or in commission merchants' hands; a few all lots are held by hop merchants for which late prices are still asked. Hon hop news is of about the same tenor as last week. Nearly every district is expected to week. Mearly every district is expected to come down from a quarter to a third less hops than last year. The vine is clean and bright, and almost entirely free from vermin; which, if not unfavorably changed within the next fortnight, will give us the finest crop in quality. English crop advices are less flattering; the extreme hot and droughty weather has caused irrepara ble damage to the vine in many of the dis tricts. A fair average yield of good quality, however, is expected. In districts where there are no signs of blight we would advise growers not to commence

picking before Monday, September 5th. Prices in the New York market are quoted as follows:

Barley was only in received small mounts the past week, and these generalwent direct to brewers. Some 568 hu. ere reported, all of the new crop, no shipments were made. The visible supply of this grain in the country on August 13 was 104,784 bushels, against 169,757 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880, and 306,311 the same week in 1879. There will not be much movement in this grain for a couple of weeks yet, and at present prices are not well established. For what is coming in buyers are paying from \$1 25 to \$1 65 per cental, according to quality. In Milwaukee and Chicago barley is reported firm with an upward tendency. and it is probable that prices here will also advance, in sympathy, with other grains. In regard to the prospective supply, the Agricultural Department report of July, ssued August 1st. make the condition 94 in Maine, 101 in New Hampshire, 101 in Vermont, 100 in Connecticut, 101 in New York, 99 in Pennsylvania, 93 in Ohio, 95 in Michigan, 94 in Indiana, 97 in Illinois, 97 in Wisconsin, 96 in Minnesota. 87 in Iowa, 94 in Missouri, 89 in Kansas, 107 in Nebraska, 85 in California, 106 in Oregon, 115 in Colorado and 98 in the Territories. The Canadian crop is above an average, with increased acreage. From this it would appear that we will have a full average crop, and generally of fair quality. But the barley crop is seldom up to the requirements of the trade, the demand increasing faster than the supply-Prices will undoubtedly rule firm.

DATRY PRODUCTS.

Butter was received here the past week to the amount of 90,781 lbs, and the shipments were 27,666 lbs. Prices of all grades of butter are higher, and holders of desirable stock are very firm. Choice lots command 20c per lb, and 21c has been paid for extra nice table butter. In Chicago the market is very firm, and prices are considerably higher. Choice creamery is quoted at 27 to 28c, fair to good do 24 to 26c, choice dairy at 23 to 24c, and fair to good do at 18 to 20c per lb. In New York there is a better demand, and there has been an advance in prices. The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin says:

"With the exception of a few firkins, carcely any State dairy stock can be found of attractive quality, and while the sup-position is that really choice would comnand an extreme rate, quotations are really to some extent nominal. shows little or no change. Some stock comes under treaty, and is sold for export including the late made when it can be eached in the neighborhood of 13 to 14c and such odd offerings of June packed vailable at 18 to 18 c, available at 18 to 18 c, though the princi-pal collections of the latter are held at 19c nd above. Since writing the above we have information leading to the belief that there has in a quiet way been a heavy sweep of western butter during the week. Estimates range all the way from 12,000 to 20,000 packages, and while the particulars are suppressed as much as possible, the indications seem to show that pretty much everything offering between 14 and 18c has been taken, including late made, with none now available at the inside figure, and June at the p rate, with some sales a fraction higher, and the fine lots, for which olders expect 19c and above, not disturb

ed as vet. In that market quotations for Western

outter are as follows: Western imitation creamery. 

Cheese was received here the past week to the amount of 12,333 lbs, and the shipments were nothing. Prices were advanced in this market, and full cream State is now quoted at 101 to 11c per 1b, and is held firmly at those figures. The Chicago market has also advanced, and is quoted firm and active. Full cream cheese is quoted at 10 to 10 c per lb, and part skims at 91 to 10c. The weak feeling in the New York market noted last week has entirely disappeared, and prices have advanced and are now firm at the higher rates. The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin says:

"The turn of the market has been steadwas 298,798 bu, against 432,718 bu at the y upward since the close of the last regucorresponding date last year. The New ar cheese week, and appearances generall York market is quoted active and firm at were strong. The most positive improve-ment was on fine quality, of which the amount coming to hand proved small and under close control, but other grades have been in more or less sympathy, and cost generally increased. Many of the old features have continued prominent. A portion of the trade reiterate the belief that the strength and buoyancy shown have legitimate basis on the cheapness of cheese as compared with competing articles of food, the stronger position shown abroad than expected, and the determined manner in which factorymen have carried their product. A 'corner' on short sellers for this month took quite definite shape, and the squeeze in some cases is said to be Whatever the causes and motives leading to the results, however, the simple ecord of fact shows the market to have daily gained strength, and still well maintained at the close, with 11 1.2c current on strictly fine stock, with a probability that the great bulk of the arrivals will be s though a few will go over for the early steamer of next week. Within a day or two some deliveries and quite a number of settlements are understood to have been made on the 'short' contracts, the latter on a basis of 11 1-2c, in some cases netting handsome profit. The accounts at hand, is said, rather tend to dissipate the theory of a heavy accumulation of July cheese in the country, and dates as close as August, 8 are reported to have come to hand, while prices in the country are, in many cases, relatively higher than here. There has been a scarcity of attractive western stock all the week and really fine would exceed quotations for both Wisconsin and Ohio."

Quotations in that market are 11 1.2c for choice State factory, 11 to 111c for prime do, and 91-2 to 10% c for fair to good do. Prime Wisconsin is quoted at 101.2 to 11c, fine Ohio Cheddar at 10 1-2 to 11c, and best Ohio flats at 10 to 10 1-2c. The foreign markets have become much stronger during the week, and choice American is quoted in the Liverpool market at 54s.. against 52s. 6d one week ago.

WE have received the catalogue of the 14th annual sale of Shorthorn cattle, and Cotswold and Southdown sheep of Fred. W. Stone, Moreton Lodge, Guelph, Ont. The sale commences at 12:30, and the auctioneers are Col. J. W. Judy, of Tallula, Ill., and W. S. G. Knowles, of Guelph, Ont. The catalogue contains the extended pedigrees of all the cattle to be sold, and other information of interest to intending qualities he considers it the best variety he not take many head of stock to pay for a

The wool market remains in about its former position, with a lessened movement same basis as noted last week. In the Bostou market there has been an enlarged demand for washed fleeces, with Michigan leading in the inquiry, and quotations have been 39 to 40c for X and above. The re ceipts of wool there are continuing to decrease, 8,986 bales domestic and 152 foreign coming forward last week, against 11,663 bales domestic and 15 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1881, comprise 243,874 bales domestic and 17.894 bales toreign, against 221,159 bales comestic and 83,844 bales foreign for the corresponding period of

The principal falling off in sales the past all grades of foreign. The total sales for the week footed up 1,495,200 lbs., of which only 98,000 lbs. were foreign. In regard to the market the Boston Commercial Bulle tin savs:

"This lessened movement has been du rather more to the strong feeling of holders than to a lack of demand on the part of manufacturers. Weak and low priced parcels of wool have now been pretty wel cleaned up, and our market is so firmly supported in the producing sections both at home and abroad that dealers here are inclined to let the market remain quiet rather than to stimulate any business by means of price concessions. It is only occasional instances that purchases can be made in the country to replace wools sold here at to-day's prices and foreign markets continue to rule so high as to prevent any

If manufacturers would now purchase freely according to their legitimate require ments, the influence upon the goods marke would be very satisfactory; and it is con fidently believed that they would very soon regard the purchases that they had made at to-day's rates with much complacency. The forthcoming English sales are awaited with interest, and if prices there open as firm 'as expected an immediate stimulu will be imparted to this market."

In New York the situation is much the same as in Boston. The market is quiet, but appears to be steady. In its review of the market the Economist has this to say of the wools of California and Texas:

"In California and Texas, owing to cl matic causes, farmers are in the habit of shearing their sheep twice a year, so in point of fact their sheep are twice more valuable to them than sheep are to the farmers of Northern and Western New York, Vermont, Michigan and Ohio. Possibly we shall be told that the clips are lighter, not being full grown, and conse-quently that the expense of two shearing is more costly. Grant it. But whateve deficiency exists in the length of the staple is more than made up for in the weight o oily animal grease, sand and clay, burrs shieves and dead matter (dung locks.)"

It is on such wools as these that manu facturers get caught, their apparent cheap ness proving an utter delusion when compared with the true value of Northern

Walter Brown & Co., of Boston, in thei veekly circular say:

"Prices generally are without change although several sales of washed fleeces reported at 'private terms,' would indicate that some concessions had been made in these cases to move stock. The princi nal feature of the week has been a more liberal movement in Michigan fleeces than was noticeable for some weeks previous. The good condition of the clip State, showing a general superiority over that of Ohio, makes it a favorite among manufacturers, and the margin in prices as compared with those of Ohio bred wools

"Combing and Delaine fleeces continue in good demand, and are closely sold up as fast as opened. Fine Delaine meets with more inquiry than other grades, with prices well maintained. Of medium quality wool houses are making but a small percentage compared with previous seasons as the margin above the value of clothing grades is so small as hardly to recompens

hem for throwing it out. "In revising the sales, it is noticeable that a large majority of the transactions are of fine grades. For a year past the tendency of manufacturers has been to improve the quality of their goods, in order to meet the increased demand for fine fabrics, and this course is now still more evident in the neglect given to low medi-um and coarse wools of all descriptions. ese latter grades are almost entirely unsaleable, except at very low prices, and are likely to rule so throughout the sea-

on.
"The inquiry for Territory and other unwashed wools continues good, with prices unchanged except on the lower grades, which are a little off from previous rates,

"In the goods market, there is not quite so much activity, but many manufacturers have orders still uncompleted, and very few are carrying much unsaleable stock.
"For the next few weeks we do not an ticipate any material change in prices of the raw material, but are inclined to look for a healthy demand sustaining value about on the present basis."

Sales of unwashed fleeces in Boston the past week were as follows: 108,000 lbs. Michigan X at 39 to 40c; 15,000 lbs do do at 39 to 40c: 10,000 lbs medium do at 39c: 2,000 lbs No. 2 Ohio at 37 1-2c; 40,000 lbs Ohio X and above at 40c; 20,000 lbs do XX and above at 42c; 25,000 lbs do X at 41 1-2c; 10,000 lbs No. 1 Michigan at 45c; 8,000 lbs Ohio X at 40c; 75,000 lbs XX and above on p. t.; 1,600 lbs low washed at 331c 55,000 lbs Ohio and Michigan X at 40 to 40 1-2c; 10,000 lbs No. 1 at 45 to 47c; 6,000 lbs coarse and cotts at 28 to 33c; 3,000 lbs No. 2 fleeces at 43c: 40,000 lbs Michigan at 40c: 7.000 lbs X fleeces at 39 to 40c: 1.500 lbs No. 1 Maine at 46c: 17,000 lbs Michigan X and above at 40c; 2,000 lbs No. 2 at 35c; 2,000 lbs Ohio X at 41 1-2c; 500 lbs No. 2 at 33c. Sales of domestic combing and delaine included 15,000 lbs Ohio delaine at 46c; 600 lbs delaine at 43c; 10,000 [lbs fine Michigan delaine at 44c; 10,000 lbs No. 1 combing at 48c; 8,000 lbs fine delaine at 45c; 2,000 lbs mixed combing at 43c; 8,000 lbs do do at 45c; 2,000 lbs coarse do at 41c 10,000 lbs mixed do at 42c; 10,000 lbs combing at 45 to 46 1-2c; 1,000 lbs Virginia combing at 31c; 15,000 lbs do do at 30c; 2,000 lbs medium combing and delaine at 471-2c; 25,000 lbs fine delaine at 46c; 62,000 lbs Ohio and Michigan No. 1 delaine and combing at 44 to 46c.

MR. R. A. REMICK, of Clarkston, Mich. has some Scott wheat which he offers to those in want of that variety of wheat for seed. He guarantees its purity. He has had a splendid crop of this wheat the past season, it yielding much better than the Michigan lumber makes the best fence Clawson along side of it. In flouring after all, as well as the cheapest. It would

THE PRESIDENT.

The condition of the President is very serious. He is becoming so weak that the of stock. Prices are obtained on about gravest fears are entertained. The following extract from a dispatch sent to Minis ter Lowell last night by Secretary Blaine, shows how critical the situation is:

"His general condition is serious if not itical. He is weak, exhausted and emacritical. ciated, not weighing over 125 pounds. His weight when wounded was from 205 to 210 pounds. His failure to regain strength is the one feature which gives uneasiness and apprehension.

THERE are twenty immense glucose factories either built or in progress of construction. Already a capital of over \$2,000,000 is invested in the business The daily consumption of corn for the manufacture of glucose is about 35,000 week has been in unwashed domestic and bushels, and the annual amount about 11, 000,000. All the factories have sprung up in the last twelve years. They are run day and night, Sundays included, to meet the demand and still fail to supply it. Nothwithstanding these notorious facts, it is almost impossible to find anybody willing to admit that he buys glucose or uses it for any purpose. Its existence is never made known by newspaper advertisements or placards. It is never bottled, boxed or barreled under its own name. It is as carefully screened from public view as nitro-glycerine.

> THE SPECULUM.—This is the rather singular name adopted by the publishers of the journal to be issued regularly hereafter at the Agricultural College. The Speculum is one of the neatest and handsomest jour nals of its class, and filled with a large amount of interesting information in regard to the College, its faculty, students and alumni. It is edited by the students. and, as set forth in its salutatory, "is not an advertisement of the Agricultural College. It is a student's paper, organized and entirely controlled by them." Any one interested in the affairs of the College will find this quarterly just what they want. It is to be published on the first of August, October, April and June of each year, and the subscription price is fifty cents per annum.

> ENGLAND was our customer for nearly half of all the wheat and flour we exported last year; and she can hardly get along during the coming year with smaller imports than those of the past year, for the consumption the past year was greater than that of the year before, and there is no reason to anticipate a decrease of consumption. English statistics show that from the harvest of a year ago till the beginning of this month the sales of homegrown wheat plus the imports and minus the exports was 83,059,909 hundredweight, against 78,163,246 hundredweight in the orresponding period of 1879 80.

> THE agricultural products of New Zeaand are getting to be worth considering by statisticians. A correspondent of an English paper reports the products of the single province of Canterbury for 1880 from 389,729 acres under cultivation, at 5,461,400 bushels of wheat, 7,776,275 of oats. 1,124,281 of barley, and 37,466 tons of potatoes. There are about 12,000,000 sheep in all New Zealand. The New Zealanders have of late years changed the character of their diet, but still they must have a great deal of stuff to export. Thus the cannibal islands are falling into the line of the world's march.

> THE two principal barge lines plying beween St. Louis and New Orleans have Mississippi Barge Line. The combined capital of the old lines was \$1,800,000, and the carrying capacity of the barges was 3,750,000 bushels of grain. The new company will have a capital of \$3,000,000, and its nominal manager will be Henry C. Hoarstick. Jay Gould will control the company, however. At the rate Gould is going he will soon be able to say, and with some degree of truth, that he owns and controls St. Louis.

THE Central Fair Association at Hub bardston will hold their annual fair at that place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 27, 28, 29 and 30. Besides the usual premiums there is \$100 in prizes offered for a band tournament, and \$75 for a bicycle race. In addition to this \$425 are offered in the speed classes. A. Y. Sessions, of Matherton, Mich., is President of the Association, and Hiram Haring. of Hubbardston, Secretary.

THE outlook for the cotton crop is not encouraging. Good judges estimate that the deficiency in the crop this year will be 500,000 bales,-that is to say, the total product will be 5,800,000 instead of 6,300,000 bales as in 1880. But if good crops in Europe and a scarce supply here should cause an advance of so much as three cents a pound in cotton the South would realize \$50,000,000 more from the small crop than from the large one.

A CORESPONDENT of the N. Y. Economist ends that paper the following: "In traveling through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, we observed the farm ers engaged gathering in their crops, which, from all that we can learn, will be about equal to the average yield." If the other column and a half of that correspondence s equally as truthful as this, it is a valuable addition to the literature of the season.

SECRETARY WINDOM has decided that n importing baled hay duties must only be assessed upon the net weight of the hay, the sticks and wire used in baling are to be allowed for after their weight has been ascertained as closely as possible. This is the first time this matter has been trought before the department.

THE Cherokee (Iowa) Times expresse the opinion that the large numbers of stock that have been killed by lightning in that State this season is owing to the increase in the number of wire fences. Perhaps

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the Michigan Farmer. and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Oxford Journal. The grist mill at Thomourned on the 18th inst. Loss, \$2,000. The Vermontville Hawk says that more round is being prepared for wheat than usua n that vicinity.

An incendiary fire at Ionia on the 15th ed out the cigar store of Joseph Torbe. and a barber shop.

According to the Ann Arbor Register, rat-desnakes with 17 rattles are found in the dooryards in Augusta.

Ann Arbor Argus: Bridgewater farmers eld their 4th annual picnic last week, Mr oslin delivering the address.

Monroe Commercial: S. B. Lewis and C. Kibble lost their barns by fire on the 16th. Loss, bout \$600, with no insurance.

Albion Mirror: Over \$200 was taken as gate noney and admission fees at the camp meet ng near this village on Sunday last. Mason Democrat: Geo. W. Shafer, the pioneer business man of Mason, died 16th, after an illness of only 24 hours.

Flint Democrat: Ground has been broken or the new cotton mill, which is to cost \$5. 000, and will require machinery worth \$22,000. Robert Hargreaves, a traveling agent of the Pritchard Soap Works, of this city, has been arrested for embezzling the funds of the com

Saginawian: Philip Opfergelt's harness shop was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 15th, with a loss of \$13,000 on which there is no

Owosso Press: A. H. Byerly has purchased of Maxwell Bros., Geneva, N. Y., a pair of Holstein calves, the finest pair they have ever sent out. South Haven Sentinel: Blackberries have been a profitable crop to growers here, having sold in Chicago at \$3.25, \$3.50 and even \$4 per

half bushel crate. St. Clair Republican: Deacon S. S. Barnard

died at the residence of his daughter in Mar-ine City last week, aged 75 years. He was one of the old residents. Kalamazeo Gazette: Pelick Stevens.

prominent and respected citizen died on the lith quite suddenly; death resulting from a congestive chill and heart disease.

The Ontonagan Miner advises hunters to leave their choice dogs at home when they go north to hunt deer, as the resident sports-men swear vengeance on all foreign canines. Saginaw Courier: The high freight on

lumber from here to Chicago has practically driven buyers from that city out of our market, and it is almost impossible to obtain ves-The machinery for a new flouring mill is on the ground at Davison Station, and the mill will be in operation by the 20th of September, under the proprietorship of Pettit & Bath-

South Haven Sentinel: Under the new law respecting yellows in peach trees. D. B. Will-iams, H. S. Edgell and M. T. French, have

Lansing Republican: A movement is being made to attract the attention of our citizens to the importance of establishing a public market place where, buyer and seller

through the bridge over the St. Joseph River, last week, and the driver was badly scalded by scaping steam and otherwise severely in-Lansing Republican: At the last meeting

Hillsdale Business: A steam thresher wen

of the State Board of Agriculture, the resig-nation of the steward of the Agricultural College, was tendered and accepted by the The Pontiac Enterprise says that as a forlorn hope a Sunday school picnic has been ar-ranged to take place at an early date in hopes to secure a good shower. If this fails, good-

by crops. Fenton Gazette: C. L. Hubbard's new barr was destroyed by fire on the 15th, together with two reapers, threshing engine, hay and wheat. This is the second barn burned within a year.

Portland Observer: Mr. Levi Reed, of Orange, has purchased of C. E. Coon, of St. Louis Mich., his celebrated trotting stallion Bashaw Jr., who has a record of 2:24% and also of 2:23 after trotting ten heats. Howard City Record: Mr. S. C. Ferguson

of Pierson township, brought to this office last week a bunch of millet that measures six been consolidated under the name of the feet and nine inches in length, and has five acres of it equally as good. Saginaw Herald: James Cruells met with an accident which is like to cost him his life, at the barrel works. He fell into a vat filled

> ed, and was horribly scalded. Benton Harbor Times: The Alden Compan of this place is to furnish the government with 100,000 cans of tomatoes for army use. Seven

with boiling water in which logs were steam

bids were lower than that of the company, but excellence of quality was preferred. Lowell Journal: A man named Patterson was found dead in his chair in his room at the house of Morgan Lyon, of Vergennes, last week. Death ensued from the effects of a lebauch begun three days previous.

Shiawassee American: Sparks from the engine of a steam thresher on the farm of A. Howard, near Morrice, communicated to the straw stack, and destroyed the granary, barn and sheds, and damaged the machine. Coldwater Republican: Wm. Kerns raised

a muskmelon this reason measuring three feet in circumference lengthwise and two feet and eight inches around. The weight of this package of cholera morbus is 1434 pounds. Kalamazoo Gazette: A Kalkaskia County armer found the wi'e whom he abandoned hree years ago in the Kalamazoo County poor nouse, and producing an order from the au-horities, was allowed to take her with him to

For the encouragement of those who rebel at the fate which compels them to wash dishes and cook at \$3 per week and board, we would say the Hastings Union School wants a teacher in the grammar grade at \$265 per year and

The lonia Sentinel has just received an invoice of seeds from the government seed shop at Washington, and is ungrateful enough to complain that they are out of season, as the climate here will not permit green peas and Tecumseh Herald: The Farmers' Club met at the house of R. B. Gillespie, on the 12th, and though not largely attended, was a very pleasant and profitable session. The discus-

ed on wheat raising, and Clawso was well recommended. A woman in Capac informs her husban A woman in Capac informs her instant through the columns of the Argus that he had better be at home with his family than spending time and money in drinking and card-playing. Such remonstrances are not usually fired off at such long range.

St. John's Independent: John Mull, years old, was struck by a freight engine while standing near the track, and his foot so mangled that amoutation was necessary. The shock was too great for his nervous system, and he died during the operation. St. Johns has a spoke factory which turns

out three thousand spokes per day, and the Portland Observer says such an industry there would convert a great deal of white and swamp oak timber into more profitable merchandise than wood and railroad ties.

Saginawian: T. H. Carney, a practical cheese maker, from New York, has been studying up the probable success of a cheese factory in Richland township, and the farmers of the vicinity are to meet Sept. 1st to organized and the supplies of the resultant of the resultant of the supplies of the resultant of the supplies ize an association for its manufacture. A horse belonging to a man living nea Vermontville rolled in the ashes of severa

burned log heaps, completely covering self with them, and a rain coming on after the lye thus formed at the hair, hide and flesh of the poor animal until his owner expects to lose him.

The Auditor General's statement to the State Board of Equalization shows that the

total number of acres of land assessed in the State in 1881 was 29,306,820 21 100,exclusive of State in 1881 was 29,305,820 21 100,exclusive of cities. The value of the real estate as equalized by the boards of supervisors for 1881 is \$642,490,353 90; value of personal property, \$111,615,531 52; aggregate of real and personal property, \$654,005,885 42.

al property, \$654,005,885 42.

The largest mortgages ever seen in these parts were recorded in the register's office this week. There were two of them, for 4% per annum. One of these mortgages is due in 1911 and one in 1921. They are given by the D., M. & M. R. R. Co., one to Detroit parties and one to a trust and loan company in New York. The descriptions are extensive, covering the road and over 400,000 acres, and the recording amounted to over \$1,400.

Kalamazoo Gazette: A movement for a company to manufacture and use the Brownell and Powers patented improvements for feeding and watering stock in transit has been organizing here this year and has finally taken shape in a corporation, formed under the law of New York. O. W. Powers has been in New York the past two weeks for the purpose. Its name is the "Kalamazoo Car and Dispatch Company." The plan is to build cars for a test of the patents, and if the results are satisfactory go into the manufacture on a large scale, the company owning and operating the cars the same as the Wagner drawing-room cars.

General News.

Ohio grape growers report that they will not have half a crop. From 1869 to 1879 the exports of Montrea

There arrived in this country during July against 49,855 in July. acreased from \$6,700,000 to \$26,056,000. 56,607 immigrants, against 49,855

The cranberry crop is reported to be seriously injured by unfavorable weather an Mayor Kalloch, of San Francisco, says he will be a candidate for Congress at the nex

The National Butter and Cheese Association

will hold a fair for one week at Cedar Rapids Ia., in November. Mexico has contracted with M. Moetzlin, of

he Franco-Egyptian bank, to act as president of a national bank. A discovery of gold deposits is reported aear Fort Sill. Indian territory, and there is

nuch local excitement. James C. Fargo has been elected President of the American Express company in place of his brother who died recently.

It is expected that the governors of most of the States, and some 30,000 State troops, will attend the Yorktown celebration.

The United States produced 29,800,298 ushels of salt last year, and Michigan produced 41% of the entire amount. The Grand Trunk Railway is said to be selling tickets from Chicago to Buffalo for & There will be more fun before long.

Dr. H. W. Thomas, a prominent Methodis divine of Chicago, is to be tried beforence September 1st for heresy. Highwaymen robbed the North San Just stage on Friday, but gold bars worth \$30,00 was subsequently returned to the stage.

The value of breadstuffs exported in the first seven months of the present year was \$131,962,709, against \$153,856,362 in 1880.

The American Association for the advance ment of science was in session last week. About 500 members were in attendance. The fog gun at Bird Rock, Province of Quebec, exploded last week, killing Mr. Cooper, the keeper, his son, and an assistant It is proposed to start a colony in North Carolina in which neither beer saloons, churches, ministers or lawyers will be per-

The importations from Great Britain to the United States during the eight years ending Sept. 30, 1880, amounted to the enormous sum On Friday a stray cow on the Marietta and Incinnati railroad threw a freight train of

the track, killing the engineer and badly hurt ng the fireman. No less than \$6,000,000 in gold has b ithdrawn from the Banks of England and

France, which will arrive in New York by th lose of August. The machine shops of the iron works at Reading, Pa., were destroyed by fire on Tues-day. Some 900 men were temporarily thrown

out of work in consequence. The taking of testimony in the Christian livorce suit was recommenced at Washington, Friday, and some of it is sickening to the friends of the Christiancy family.

Ned Lawson, janitor of the United State court at Little Rock, Ark., has been arreste for stealing counterfeit money from the Prosecuting Attorney and passing it. T. O. Carpenter, a Choctaw chief, and Col. Amos Price, a citizen of the Creek nation, recently fought a desperate duel, in which Price was killed and Carpenter fatally

A company with \$2,000,000 capital has been organized to manufacture and operate the Langley electric light in Indiana. This is under the patents owned by Prof. Langley, o Ann Arbor

Pennsylvania has two hundred deathber nsurance companies. Governor Hoyt e statute is mandatory as to granting them

Postmaster General James has issued a order that persons annoyed by postal cards from any particular place may have them de-stroyed by the postmaster by making the request in writing. Wheelock, the clerk of J. C. C. Walcott & Co., of New York, who recently absconded was arrested at Southampton by Scotland Yard detectives. The stolen \$50,000 was found on his person.

Volcanic eruptions throwing out flame, smoke and rocks to the height of bundreds of feet, are reported as occuring in the side of a mountain at the south fork of the Clearwater river, Idaho.

Father Dufferin, of Springfield, Mass., who was mulcted in heavy damages for trying to break up a hackman's business some time ago, is again in trouble for ejecting a woman from the Holyoke church. Rogers & Junge's furniture factory, Gebbard's sewing machine factory, and the Cleveland wooden ware factory, burned at Cleveland Wednesday. Loss, \$70,000; insured for about half the amount.

Cattle stealing on the Arizona and Mexico frontier has led to collisions in which a num-ber of Americans and Mexicans have been killed. Authorities on both sides of the line are concentrating forces.

Dr. A. A. Deering, postmaster at Boone, Ia., has been appointed by a committee to receive subscriptions for Kate Shelby, who risked her life to save a passenger train from destruction on the night of July 16. Hartman, the Nihilist, has declared his in tention to become an American citizen. He says his purpose is to show the people of this country what the condition of Russia really is, by means of lectures and newspaper articles.

The governors of Sonora and Arizona are agreed in trying to put down the cowboys, who are making havoc in their territories. It seems to have got to the point where if the cowboys are not put down they will drive out everybody else.

Mr. Geo. E. Waring, the well known writer upon agricultural engineering and other farm topics, has been called in as an expert to examine the sewerage and drainage of the White House, and if it is found to be defective it is to be remedied at once.

Crow Dog, murderer of Spotted Tail, and Black Crow, accessory, have been arrested and confined at Fort Niobrars. They will be tried under the laws of the territory, and will probably be good Indians if they are hanged for half an hour or so. The Apache outrages continue in New

Mexico. Large numbers of savages are re-ported in the Pueblo and Magdalena mount-ains, and business is suspended. Thirten men were killed or carried off near Alamota Aug. 10, and 300 volunteers are in pursuit. The Minnesota valley was last week visited by another damaging cyclone at Amboy. Several residences were completely de-

of the west, having had checket and Chrysolite at Lei Robinson Consolidated pr Secretary Kirkwood say, th It is expected that the ment will advise the public lated silver coins whenever

the most effectual means

to this species of vandalism

AUGUST 23, I

molished, and large grain

of the tornado suffered sed damaged fully 50 per cent

The evidence collected

The evidence collected death of Jennie E. Cram dead in the water at New dicate that while stopping Malley residence she was raged, from the effects cand was afterward thrown

The body of A. E. Cra

The body of A. E. Ch lawver of Cincinnati, was on Thursday last. He had O., Tuesday night, on a absence caused no anxiety pocket caused his father a amine the body. The co

The increase of exports

States to the port of Brem 1880 over the preceeding The most notable increase 497,110. Next followed I

216. The increase in lard last article is an important

Two commission houses

distributed among their the past week, \$1,000,000 o deals. Ben W. Lewis red S. Grier drew out \$90,000,

\$50,000. Of course this lan

out of the pockets of the u Thousands were robbed to

The Apaches made a ra near Nutt Station, New Me killed George Daily, the The deceased was known in

mystery.

that any person may refuse holes punched in them bec not what it was when issue Guiteau, the assassin, Guiteau, the assassin, managed to get a piece of week, out of which he made ening it to an edge, and th and string around one end it. A keeper noticed he had hand, and attempted to target of the contract of Guiteau attacked hi made a savage cut at his thr back, and the knife passed collar, cutting off the u making a clean cut on the le making a clean cut on the regular drew his revolver, wh ped his knife and grasped the crying for help and calling shot. The pistol was accident and several guards rushed Guiteau was disarmed. The

Foreign.

Seventeen persons were k jured by the disaster at a be seilles, on Sunday of last we The London Lancet, in President Garfield's case, say when the patient is well that Contributions to the Land

was acting in self defense, a tempted to shoot him.

year have amounted to £10, 353 came from America, £1, and £162 from Ireland. It is claimed by the Lan rules Ireland, that the law has to stand at bay, and that it into accord with justice. The Russian government strict regulations in grain

stop speculation. It is so g affect all classes of society. The London Post and C ced the death of P and published long obituari will be well ecough to read t Gambetta attempted to a meeting at Paris on Tuesd prevented by a mob. His fri

to his support, and he will p as a representative of free s The forces which flocked when he made his attack recently, have became difinding their way back to the latter is said to be getti

Reports from Algeria say country from Tunis to the tains is reported in a state and the French forces are direction of Algeria, where are committing serious depr

Gambetta has stirred up G in a recent speech that he day when "our severed by more be united to France, David Dudley Field introd

the International Law

Cologne, that assassination assassination of rulers she sidered political crimes, bu traditable. It was carried u The English House of Loche Irish land bill as it firsh House of Commons, with the the clause staying proceedi lection of debts now due iss

THE beauty and color of safely regained by using Balsam, which is much adn fume, cleanliness and dan

DIRECT Michigan B

The following cards of Mic ecommended to the attention of ing for Improved Stock. They CATTLE.-Shor

WM. & ALEX. McPHE Y Shorthorn Cattle of the man and the state of the st THOS. BIRKETT, Breede tle, Base Lake, Washtenaw Young buils and cows for sal Solicited. LESS TER, Jersey, Oakl.
Breeder of Shorthorn Cattluthdown Sheep. Stock for st

RED. A. BEARD, "C. Atkins, St. Clair Co , Mich. horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Jerseys.

W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklaw Mich. Stock of the Alph Strains for sale. All stock in the Cattle Club Register. Prices v quality of stock. Galloways

SHEEP.-Mer DEWEY & THOMPSON, Breeders of Registered M stock, descendants of most not bred animals. Size, form and specialty

RED C. WOOD, Saline Registered Merino Sheep.

ms for sale. Correspondence ice in Blackman; P. O., Jacks

B. CARUSS, Essex, Clin American Merino Sheep and Esse condence solicited.

WILL N. ADAMS, breede Registered Merino Sheep. HOGS.—Berkshires

P.VICKERY, Charlotte,
Breeder of Pure Berkshire
Choice stock for sale at all time

hall.

The evidence collected in the case of the death of Jennie E. Cramer, recently found dead in the water at New Haven, Conn., indicate that while stopping over night at the Malley residence she was drugged and outgred, from the effects of which she died, and was afterward thrown into the sea.

The body of A. E. Cramer, a prominent lawver of Cincinnati, was found in the river on Thursday last. He had left for Moscow, O., Tuesday night, on a steamer, and his absence caused no anxiety until papers in his pocket caused his father and brother to examine the body. The case is wrapped in expeters.

Two commission houses at St. Louis have

It is expected that the Treasury Department will advise the public to refuse multilated silver coins whenever offered to them as the most effectual means of putting a stop to this species of vandalism, on the ground that any person may refuse to take coins with holes punched in them because their value is not what it was when issued and stamped.

not what it was when issued and stamped.

Guiteau, the assassin, by some means managed to get a piece of spring steel last week, out of which he made a knife by sharpening it to an edge, and then winding paper and string around one end made a handle for it. A keeper noticed he had something in his hand, and attempted to take it from him, when Guiteau attacked him furiously, and made a savage cut at his throat. McGill drew back, and the knife passed through his coat collar, cutting off the upper button, and making a clean cut on the left shoulder. The guard drew his revolver, when Guiteau drop-

making a clean cut on the left shoulder. The guard drew his revolver, when Guiteau dropped his knife and grasped the guard's weapon, crying for help and calling that he was being shot. The pistol was accidently discharged and several guards rushed to the cell, when Guiteau was disarmed. The assassin said he was acting in self defense, and that McGill attempted to shoot him.

Foreign.

Seventeen persons were killed and 230 injured by the disaster at a bull fight at Marseilles, on Sunday of last week.

Contributions to the Land League fund this year have amounted to £10,717, of which £9,353 came from America, £1,202 from England, and £162 from Ireland.

It is claimed by the Land League that it rules Ireland, that the law has been compelled to stand at bay, and that it will be brought

The Russian government has imposed very

strict regulations in grain dealing so as to stop speculation. It is so general there as to affect all classes of society.

The London Post and Courier last week

announced the death of President Garfield, and published long obituaries. We hope he will be well exough to read them.

Gambetta attempted to address a political meeting at Paris on Tuesday last, but was prevented by a mob. His friends have rallied to his support, and he will probably be elected as a representative of free speech.

The forces which flocked to Ayoob Khan when he made his attack upon the Ameer recently, have became disgusted, and are inding their way back to the Ameer again. The latter is said to be getting stronger every

Reports from Algeria say that the whole country from Tunis to the Kronmer mountains is reported in a state of insurrection,

and the French forces are moving in the direction of Algeria, where marauding bands are committing serious depredations.

the clause staying proceedings for the col-lection of debts now due is stricken out. The

Land League members denounce the govern-ment for allowing the changes to be made.

THE beauty and color of the hair may be

safely regained by using Parker's Hair

Balsam, which is much admired for its per-

fume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating

DIRECTORY

Michigan Breeders.

The following cards of Michigan Breeders are recommended to the attention of those who are look-ing for Improved Stock. They are entirely reliable-

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

WM. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Breeders of

Y Shorthorn Cattle of the most valuable fami-lies, Howell, Mich. Waterloos, Darliegtons, Oxford Yanquishes, Young Phyllises, Strawberrys. Stock for sale; prices reasonable. Also Cotswold Sheep.

THOS. BIRKETT, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Base Lake, Washtenaw County Michigan-Young bulls and cows for sale. Correspondence Salleira

LESS&TER, Jersey, Oakland County, Mich. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Stock for sale.

RED. A. BEARD, "Clyde Valley Herd,"
Atkins, St. Clair Co, Mich., breeder of Shortlicited. Stock for sale. Correspondence so-

Jerseys.

W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock.

Galloways.

R. B. CARUSS, Essex, Clinten Co., Michigan, St. Johns P. O. Breeder of Galloway Cattle, American Merino Sheep and Essex Hogs. Correspondence solicited.

SHEEP .- Merinos.

DEWEY & THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Mich Breeders of Registered Merinos of Atwood dock, descendants of most noted families of fine bred animals. Size, form and density of fleece a Sperialty.

RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Registered Merico Sheep. Young Stock For

WILL N. ADAMS, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice lot of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Resi-cence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson, Mich.

he referred to Alsace and Loraine.

into accord with justice.

and You Will Find it Profiable.

Unexcelled Facilities

GIVE OUR PATRONS AN ADVANTAGE

Over those who purchase their clothing elsewhere. Our large and

elegant store is filled with choice, seasonable goods, all new, cut and

Detroit Opera House Building,

The Chicago Fair Association has secured the use of the Elegant Grounds of

THE CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

For a series of years, for the purpose of holding thereon a

**GRANDLIVE-STOCK SHOW** 

and Agricultural Fair,

The INAUGURAL FAIR will be Held

SEPTEMBER 12 to 17, 1881.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the

Grandest Live Stock Show Ever on the Continent

A GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE OF \$1,000 AND A GOLD MEDAL

FOR THE BEST HERD OF DRAFT HORSES.

A Prize of \$500 and Gold Medal for Best Draft Mare of any Age or Breed

A SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE OF \$500 AND GOLD MEDAL FOR BEST

HERD OF CATTLE OF THE BEEF BREEDS.

A Sweepstakes Prize of \$500 and COLD MEDAL for the

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES PRIZES FOR SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY,

And proportionately large prizes for all the Breeds and Classes of Live Stock, as well as for Agriculturel Products, Dairy Goods, Fruits, Flowers, etc.

Best Herd of the Dairy Breeds.

Any Age or Breed.

AMONG THE ATTRACTIONS WILL BE

In the Month of September of Each Year

made in the latest styles, and We have marked them Very Low,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

es of land assessed in the 106,820 21 100,exclusive of the real estate as equalizar supervisors for 1881 is see of personal property, egate of real and person-1,885 43.

GUST 23, 1881

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a Choctaw chief, and Col. zen of the Creek nation, desperate duel, in which and Carpenter fatally Cologne, that assassination and attempted assassination of rulers should not be considered political crimes, but should be extraditable. It was carried unanimously. The English House of Lords has accepted the Irish land bill as it first came from the House of Commons, with the exception that

\$2,000,000 capital has been facture and operate the ight in Indiana. This is wned by Prof. Langley, of

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NEWCOMB, ENDICOT

& Co.,

An Invitation. We extend a cordial invitation to our out

of town friends to call and look through our new store when in Detroit, We have a handsome store, and

mystery.
The increase of exports from the United States to the port of Bremen during the year 1889 over the preceeding year was \$6,670,681. The most notable increase was in cotton, \$4,497,110. Next followed Indian corn \$1,407,-216. The increase in lard was \$967,741. This last article is an Important item in the export An Elegant Stock of Goods And have added many New Departments, and we want you to call and get familiar with them, whether you wish to buy or not. You are heartily welcome.

Reception and Toilet Rooms fitted up on the William (a) the Millinery (2nd) floor, where you can rest and refresh yourself. Toilet rooms

on every floor.

Call in and lay aside your satchel or, wraps, they will be well taken care of, and make yourself at home. Vlew our store and goods at your leisure, and if you find

Two commission houses at St. Louis nave distributed among their customers, during the past week. \$1,000,000 of profits on grain deals. Ben W. Lewis received \$400.000, R. S. Grier drew out \$90,000, and E. A. Babcock \$50,000. Of course this large sum all came out of the pockets of the unlucky operators. Thousands were robbed to make one rich. anything you need, it will be checked and delivered to you on the train, free of The Apaches made a raid on the miners near Nutt Station, New Mexico, Friday, and killed George Daily, the general manager. The deceased was known in all mining camps of the west, having had charge of the Little Chief and Chrysolite at Leadville and of the Robinson Consolidated properties. But, as Secretary Kirkwood say, there is no cause for any excitement. charge.
In order to clean up stock, and find out how we stand, preparatory to buying a new and immense stock for the fall trade,

we have commenced to make Sweeping Reductions in Prices, Specially in our Carpet Department, to which we call special attention.

A LINE OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Down to 75 cts. per yard. NEW 75 cts. DESIGNS J. L. HUDSON, Clothier, Our prices on everything we sell are as low as any one's and none but honest goods sold.

NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & CO., Ferry Building, Woodward Avenue DETROIT, MICH.

Mcreton Ledge Herds and Flocks 14th. ANNUAL SALE 14th. By Public Auction, without reserve, or

Wednesday, September 7, 1881 GUELPH, ONTARIO, CANADA. Consisting of 60 Shorthorn Cattle, Bulls, Cows and Heifers; 125 Cotswold Sheep, 75 Southdown Sheep The London Lancet, in its diagnosis of President Garfield's case, says it will be only when the patient is well that he will be out of danger.

Heifers; 125 Cotswold Sheep, 75 Southdown Sheep rams and ewes.

The Moreton Lodge Herds and Flocks were founded in 1853, from the leading English breeders of that day, and have been kept up to a high standard of excellence by importations from the best sources. Catalogues ready 15th August.

EPED WM STONE FRED. WM. STONE. au16 3t

SPANISH MERINO RAMS FOR SALE.

I have arranged with the Michigan Central Rail-I have arranged with the Michigan Central Railroad to have my car of sheep stop off on days named at the following points: Ypallanti, September 5th; Dexter, Sept. 6th; Jackson, Sept. 7th: Marshall, Sept. 8th; Battle Creek, Sept. 9th; Kalamazoo, Sept. 10th; Chicago Fair, Sept. 12th to 17th. I will have 25 rams of my own and V. Rich's breeding (Paular or Rich blood); also five Atwood rams of Col. E. S. Stowell's breeding—an extra party. E. N. BISSELL.



Gambetta has stirred up Germany by saying in a recent speech that he hoped to see the day when "our severed brethren will once more be united to France," whereupon the German papers manifest excitement, and say Instruction thorough. Good moral and religious influences. Expenses very low. Tuition in the Academic Department only 75 cents per Academic Department only 75 cents per term. More than 55 young men are now in attendance whose board, room rent and incidentals do not cost them over \$74 a year.

Five Departments.—Academic, Theological, Commercial, Art and Music. In the Academic, four courses—Classical, Scientific. Philosophical and Normal; besides elective studies and preparatory courses. Beautiful location, and fine new buildings, Sixteen instructors. Fall term commences September 7th. For catalogues send to David Dudley Field introduced a resolution at the International Law. Conference at

C. B. MILLS, Secretary, au16-4t Hillsdale, Mich.

HAHNEMANN Medical College & Hospital

The largest and most thorough Homepathic College in the world. Twenty-second year Women admitted. The largest clinics. For catalogues, address T. S. HOYNE, M. D., yl9-St 1636 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill. MICHIGAN

Female Seminary

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Modeled after the Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Mass. Board and Tuition, including lights, fuel and furnished room, \$175.00 for the school year. A reasonable charge for instruction in French, German, Drawing and Painting. Full term begins September 8th, 1881.

The Seminary is free from debt, with a proper number of well qualified instructors. Location healthy, grounds extensive and elevated, in full view of the village of Kalamazoo. For catalogues giving full information as to course of studies, etc., Address MISS CORNELIA EDDY, PRINCIPAL, or E. O. HUMPHREY, Treas., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Scott Wheat For Seed I have a quantity of Scott Wheat, grown by my-self. of guaranteed parity, which I offer for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, delivered at the depot at Clarks-ton, Address R. A. REMICK, Clarkston, Mich.

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Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE 32 pp. 4to, with Newsst Styles, at \$51 and upward; or \$6 38 per quarter and up. Sent free MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St., New York; 146 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO. By a recent invention, starch or corn sugar (more generally known as glucose), heredofore quite extensively used by confectioners, brewers, etc., has been made sufficiently dry and white so that it can be powdered and mixed with yellow sugars. It raises the standard of color largely, but not being so sweet reduces the saccharine strength, making it necessary to use more of the article to attain the usual degree of sweetness. Large quantities of this mixture are now being made and sold under various brands, but all of them, so far as we are aware, bear the FOR SALE. A well-established fruit farm and nursery business. The location is very desirable for the above purposes or for a suburban residence, convenient to all the advantages of a beautiful and thriving city. The real estate would be sold either with or without the unrery stock and tools. A payment of three to five thousand dollars would be required and balance on easy terms secured on the premises For further particulars address. of them, so far as we are aware, bear the words "New Process" in addition to other

As refiners of cane sugar, we are, in view of these facts, liable to be placed in a false position before the public, as the results of analysis of sugar bought indiscriminately, will seem to confirm the false and malicious statements of interested persons, who alleged it was the common practice of the leading refiners to mix glucose with their sugars. refiners to mix glucose with their sugars. While not intimating that a mixture of glucose and cane sugar is injurious to health, we do maintain that it defrauds the innocent consumer of just so much sweetening power. In order, therefore, that the public can get sugar pure and in the condition it leaves our refineries, we now put it up in barrels and half barrels.

Inside each package will be found a guarantee of the purity of the contents as follows:

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ravo sugars refined. Neither Glucose, Muriate of Tin, Muriatic Acid, nor any other foreign substance whatever is, or ever has been, mixed with them. Our Sugars and Syrups are absolutely unadulterated.

Affidavit to the above effect in New York

papers of November 18th, 1878.

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Diomington (Phenix) Nursery and Green houses. Established 1852, 600 Acres. 13 Green houses. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Ever greens, Grapes, Bulbs, Seedlings, Hedge Plants, Small Fruits, etc. Priced catalogue for fall of 1881 mailed free. SIDMEY TUTTLE, Agt., Bloomington, Ill. au3-6t The Best Made. S Catalogue sent FREE on

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Slate Roofing Paint

MIXED READY FOR USE. It is the Best in the World for Tin, Iron and Shingle Roofs!

Tested fifteen years and used on nearly all the roofs in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, as well as on the principal depots in the UnitedStates The paint is elastic, will expand and contract with heat or cold; will not crack, peel or scale; being slate will not rust or corrode. It, will protect preserve and improve rough wood work, and for brick walls it is the only reliable paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent damposes from penetrating and discoloring the plaster. On decayed shingles it fills up the pores and gives a new substantial roof that lasts for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places and keeps them there. Our paint, which for shingle roofs is chocolate color when first applied, soon changes to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes slate, and proof against burning embers, as can be easily tested. On tin roofs our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. Having a large number of practical workmen, we will contract to paint and repair Leaky Tin, Iron and Shingle Roofs, or sell material to those who desire to do their own work, at the following low prices: One gallon slate paint can, \$1 50 Five gallon slate paint package, \$8 50; Tent gallon slate paint package, \$6 00; Forty gallon slate paint package, \$6 00; Forty gallon slate paint package, \$0 00.

Active, working men, with small means, can give 830 00. Active, working men, with small means, can give imployment to a large number of men, and make thousands of dollars handling our goods, for they are cheap and what the people want.

RUBBER ROOFING

The above cut represents laying over rough boards our RUBBER ROOFING. Weight but 69 pounds to 100 square feet, and is the cheapest and lightest roof that can be put on. It can be laid by any one, and is superier to all other roofing for cheapness, fire-proof qualities and durablity. Being ready for use, very elastic, and requiring no tar or gravel it is strongly recommended by architects, corporations public institutions, builders and leading men in all sections, for new steep or flat roofs; can also be laid over very old shingles, felt, plastic and mastic roofs, with positive satisfaction; will not smell in hot weather; sheds water rapidly; handsome finish is as nearly fire proof as it is possible to make any roofing, and is as durable as any tin roof under similar conditions. By We are prepared to take contracts for laying new roofs in any part of the country, or sell the materials. Send for circulars giving further particulars, prices, etc., to MICHIGAN PAINT & ROOFING COMPANY.

110 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich. "SHARPLESS"

# Plants.

or the Michigan Farmer.

To-day we stand upon the height And view the vale below, The world lays out before our sight Our thoughts yet higher go.

The leisure, toil and pain
The sorrows that a life has made, The happiness a life might gain.

The stately ships on every sea Their sails to the wind unfurled, They follow their course where'ere it be, Upon the highways of the world.

We look upon the cottage small With humble cares surrounded We gaze upon the palace tall, For lust and vices founded.

We turned our eyes afar above And looked into the sky, Where ever rules the God of love The ruler of our destiny.

Then offered up to Him a prayer, In language mild and meek, That only of His love to share Was all our soul doth seek.

THE ORCHARD LANDS OF LONG AGO.

The orchard lands of long ago O drowsy winds, awake and blow The snowy blossoms back to me And all the buds that used to be! Blow back along the grassy ways Of truant feet, and lift the haze Of happy summer from the trees That trail their tresses in the seas Of grain that flost and overflow. The orchard lands of Long Ago

Blow back the melody that slips In lazy laughter from the lips That marvel much if any kis Is sweeter than the apple's is. Blow back the twitter of the birds-The lisp, the titter and the words Of merriment that found the shrine Of summer-time a glorious wine That drenched the leaves that loved it so, In orchard lands of Long Ago!

O memory! alight and sing Where rosy-bellied pippins cling, And golden russets glint and gleam As in the old Arabian dream The fruits of that enchanted tree The glad Aladdin robbed for me! And, drowsy winds, awake and fan A heart ripe as the apples grow In orchard-lands of Long Ago!

#### Miscellaneons. A GREAT MISTAKE.

By the Author of "Rose of the World," "Edg Copheina, or, Ruby North's Lovers," &c.

CHAPTER LI.-Continued.

"Don't let the baby frighten you away Jack." said Mrs. March, smiling, and laying "This is quite against rules, and he is going back to the nursery Naughty papa! You know the drawing room is forbidden ground for this young gentleman. We must keep one place in the

But Lucy had baby in her arms already. "Geordie will come with me," she said, a little mortified. "I did not know Mr. Jack

Please, dear Lucy, ring for nurse."

The little talk in the window was effectually silenced. George looked so moody as Lucy carried off the child and dropped so wearily into a chair that young Throgmon ton took the hint and said "Good-bye."

"Is that boy going to idle all his life away?" cried the Doctor, with a lazy scorn don't you send him to the right-about?"
"You must not be too hard on poor Jack,"

Ada said, smiling; and then Lucy came back, bringing George's gray shooting-jacket and his slippers, in which it rested him to lounge about for a while before going to dress for dinner. His wife stood to help him on with his coat. "What are all these new ideas." she asked

lightly—"slippers and babies in my draw-ing-room? I think I must fine you, dear George! thought George looked tired," said

Lucy hurriedly. "It was to save him going

"So thoughtful of you, dear Lucy!" mur mured Mrs, March prettily, as she guided her husband's hand into the arm-hole of his

"Look out for the lining!" cried George, smiting. "My old friend is wearing out at last, I am afraid. I put my arm into the wrong place last night. Oh, I see you have mended it, Ada! Thanks, dear, for think ing of it. I have a weakness for this old "No doubt it was dear Lucy who did yo

that charitable office," said his wife, after momentary pause. "I had no idea of cours momentary pause. "I had no idea of course that it needed mending. But Lucy has a wonderful eye fortunately for your comforts."

"For every one's comfort but her own," "What should we all do without Lucy?

After that evening Jack Throgmorto came less often to Beaudesert Gardens per hape; but Janet Bryer met the pony-carriagain two or three times on its way to

Miss Bryer was not the only person wh began to talk about the young fellow's de-votion to the Doctor's family. His mother had a serious talk with him one day, which resulted in her driving over to lunch with Mrs. March, when she confided to her, un-der a promise of the strictest secrecy, the news that her second son had hinted at a budding fancy for Miss Thrale. There was nothing like marriage for steadying a yo man, the anxious mother declared; even she was obliged to admit at last that Lucy's behavior since her cousin's marriage een absolutely without reproach. Ada repeated this conversation to her hus

band the same evening, who received it with every mark of disapprobation. "It would be like his impudence to think

of Lucy!' he growled from his dressingroom door. "A young scamp that canno keep himself, let alone a wife!" eorge looked rather white and savage and inclined to fling things about.

"Well, you can judge for yourself this evening," returned Mrs. March carelessly e was standing before the glass faster on her bracelets and putting some roses in her belt. "Jack is coming to dinner. asked dear Mrs. Thregmorton to send him us on purpose."
George made some inarticulate reply, and

Ada turned to go down stairs. The candles on her dressing table shone upon her charming white dress and smoothly-braided hair. and on the collet-necklace of dead-gold and large turquoises which she wore round her

"What a pretty necklace!" said the Doc tor, wishing to recover himself and to a one cluded. for his little outburst of temper. "I don't remember seeing it before."
"Not really?" returned his wife, putting

up a white hand to touch it. "Why, it is one of my few relics of old London days Oh, you must have seen it a hundred times! Will you have one of my rose-buds for your

Jack brought with him the intelligence that Ted Ackroyd had come home that af-

ternoon quite unexpectedly and to his mother's unspeakable rejoicing.
"Bee is staying with Mrs. Ackroyd," he "No doubt there is fatted calf for dinner to-night at Croome."

Bee had felt it to be her duty to spend

few days whenever called upon with the lonely mother whose patient face always seemed a silent reproach to her for sending her boy away. They used to talk a great deal about Ted as they sat by the wood-fires of an evening; and Bee went every morning the service many favorite horses.

one of these excursions on the aftern on tha young Ackroyd came home. She had her nomespun dress turned up over a crimson skirt, and was carrying into the house a round flat basket filled with new-laid eggs and another of ripe plums. It was a mercy, she subsequently declared, that she did no drop all the eggs when she lifted up her eyes and beheld a great sunburnt giant stand-ing in the doorway and holding out both his

"You are just in time to take the baskets, she said with the least bit of a tremble in her bright contralto voice; and she popped them into the young man's arms; while Rip did his best to upset them again by leaping up rapturously in vain efforts to lick ter's hands and face, and by groveling blindly at his feet and barking in furious

Young Ackroyd could not see the dog or the baskets or anything for gazing at Bee's dark sweet face, which was lit up and quivering as he had never in all their long

friendship seen it before.
"So you have come back?" she said at last, with a happy little laugh that was half "Oh. Ted. how could you stop away so long? Did not you know how we all wanted you?"
"Did you?" Ted answered.

He was still standing, a burly bronzed shape, with his arms full of eggs, and Bee was looking at him and rejoicing in him and laughing at him as of old.

"I would have come back sooner had I known that, Bee.' "That? What?" she demanded, blushing carnation red, but drawing herself up to her fullest height. "Come; let us go to your mother. I want to see her smile again really smile. She has often tried for my

while you were away; but now-The tall proud beauty suddenly dropped and melted, bursting into a passionate fit of sobbing, in the middle of which Ted, having miraculously rid himself of the eggs, took her in his great gentle arms and held her head against his breast without speaking word.

Bee sobbed and sobbed in that faithful refuge to ber heart's content. The courtyard was quite empty—there was no one to see. Mr. Ackroyd had no immediate desire to dry his tyrant's tears. The tall beautiful figure was not very heavy to hold, and now and then he stroked with a lingering hand the dark abandoned head upon his shoulder. "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?" the girl cried at last, tearing herself away and flaming round at him superbly. "How dare you hold me. Ted?"

"I was afraid you wou'd break the eggs, he said tranquilly.
"I was only crying because your mothe will be so glad!' she asserted defiantly.

"I understand, dear." "And—and you won't throw it in my teeth morrow?"—"No." -morrow? She looked at him again out of her joyful

tear stained eyes and burst into a delicious peal of laughter that did him good to hear.
"Oh, Ted, Ted," she said, giving him her

hand, "you are as big a goose as ever!"

Young Ackroyd's return did much to revive the dormant vivacity of the little town It was once more worth Mrs. March's while to study her journal of modes. There was to be a ball at Croome on Ted's birthday, She was talking rapidly in her partner's ear nd meanwhile he had organized a series of parties for lawn-tennis, at which Miss Throgmorton reigned supreme. All the pretty girls in Barlaston and Green Knowe gathered in their coquettish costumes and aprons in the beautiful quaint old gardens and March insisted on Lucy's going with the rest of the young beauties. Mrs. Throgmorton was always very glad to take he

with Bee, se there was perhaps no necessity for asking Mrs. March to chaperon her cousin, and Mrs. Ackroyd's invitation to the Doctor's wife were as few as civility permitted. Jack spoke once rather hotly wondering why the deuce people took such a savage delight in hurting that poor little woman's feelings, and why they did not take more pains to conceal their evident jealor of her attractions. Ted said little. He seemed intent on a game of billiards.

"Mrs. March has a husband, Jack," he observed coo'ly. "Why do you constitute yourself her champion?"
"Champion? Nonsense!" cried Jack,

angrily reddening. 'March is too busy naturally to look after his wife's enjoyments, and I hate all that provincial rot! Why must a woman bury herself alive because she is married—the very time in London when she begins to enjoy herself?

The lad was knocking the balls savagely while he spoke; he looked as if he wished they had been the heads of the Barlaston moralists instead. "It depends upon what you call being buried alive," returned young Ackroyd

buried alive," returned young Ackroyd imperturbably, looking at his friend with teady eyes over the cue on which he was leaning his chin. "Mrs. March ought to be very happy with that good fellow, one would think. She has a charming home." "It doesn't follow that she is never to

show her face outside of it, I suppose urged the other hotly. "Of course my mother does as she please said Ted, putting away his cue and going to stand at the fire with his hands behind his back. "But I confess I don't see myself what a woman who has a husband and a baby and a house to look after wants among

a crowd of girls. She has had her turn: it I don't profess to be able. Jack, and that seems only fair.' "The women are all jealous of her," said Jack, shrugging his shoulders and walking off in a huff. And it seemed out of bravado or out of pity for Mrs. March's

lonelines, the young fellow began to devote himself to her more openly from that day. Ada renewed her intimacy to a certain extent with Minnie Bryer—poor Edgar had left Barlaston some months before to join a married sister who was settled in Australia -and made a vigorous attempt to rally round her the little "party" of which she had been the queen in the early days of her married life. It pleased the Doctor's wife to assert that the town was divided into two factions—"The White and Red Roses" and came towards him with a glad little ex-"The Houses of York and Lancaster," had dubbed them-and that Bee Throgmorton was her rival. Mrs. March now de clined all invitations from the "Red Roses," poor Bee's "party," though she still remain ed on terms of smiling civility with the puzzled family in Upper Brunswick Street

been productive of the unmixed happiness she had hoped from it. Bee could not bear

and she took pains, when any entertainment or festivity were organized by the "Lan weet lips parted in young and eager gladcastrians," to retort with another, from which all but her faithful "White Roses" were ex-George subsided into his corner again as she was carried away. He had nothing to do but to look on, and it seemed to him that Bee would have laughed at all this but for the distress it caused poor Lucy, and some one still dearer even than Lucy. For some he saw other figures before him than those one still dearer even than Lucy. For some time past now a chill suspicion had been creeping through kind Mary Throgmorton's heart that Doctor March's marriage had not

gaily-dressed ones which were incessantly loating and changing and blending before His fancy was traveling back to the sweet

ember evening when he had ridden home from Croome, and his horre had startled her, poor child, into dropping her letter in the road—to the lovely shabby maiden with to talk to her mother just yet about the usehold in the square. It would have been so much like saying, "I told you so," and could have done so little good. And it the hymn-book, at whom he had glared so scornfully in the old church—to the time was more than useless, as she had more than nce proved, to remonstrate with her brothwhen he had gone to Pegley on the omnibus and met her and scolded her so cruelly—to "If March does not object to my intimacy with his wife," the boy would answer, with somewhat insolent quietness, "I don't see that any one else need. I like Mrs. March's the children's party in Primrose Alley when he had first begun to suspect his mis

she is the only woman worth speak-"She is the wife of a local physician, believe," said a well-bred woman's voice, passing the window where he stood. "It is a pity some one does not remon

> him. Almost opposite the spot where he stood he saw his wife and young Throgmorton again together. The boy was fanning her solicitously as she rested for a few was sorre minutes. George noticed that Mrs. Throg-morton came up with Bee and appealed with somewhat anxious air to her scn. who followed them, after a hurried whis per to Ada.

Doctor March crossed the room at once. "Ada," he said quietly, "you will oblige me by not dancing any more with Jack. It is hardly worth while to make yourself con-

exultation mingled. "That is just what I have been telling Jack," she returned. "I have been advising him to go and dance with Lucy, and to plead his own cause. Besides, I am a little

George was silent; but he roticed that, hough Ada certainly complied with his re quest and did not dance with the boy again, she refused all other partners too, and sat chatting in a low voice with young Throg-morton until Lucy came and begged to be taken home.

"Another victory to the House of York," whispered young Throgmorton as he took Mrs. March to her carriage. "The War of the Roses has been waged more fiercely than ever to-night; but the day is ours."

that it maintains its reputation by being very civil war."

Until the night of the Infirmary ball curious kind of a lethargy had been creep-ing over George March, a sort of mental torpor of which he was half conscious, and hich he made but little effort to dispel but the few significant words he had then overheard had sufficed to rouse him from the fatal numbress which always seemed to vercome him on the threshold of his home. He began to observe more carefully what went on during his absence; he blamed himself for having let his wife too much alone for allowing the gulf between them to widen

day by day.

More than once he resolved to remor strate with her on her continued intimacy with Jack Throgmorton. But he did not find it easy to do so. It seemed as if Mrs. March had no idea that this friendship could be distasteful to her husband; and, in face of such apparent unconsciousness of harm. poor George shrank from uttering the pro-hibition which his better sense prompted.

agreeable feature in the shallow little comedy my poor Ada's existence.'

Rose side of getting up private theatricals at Beaudesert Gardens during the winter Mrs. March had represented to her husband that the amusement was a very fashionable one in society, and had begged him prettily to give his consent. Suspecting nothing a good deal of time wasted over rehearsals and a quiet evening's amusement to wind ring after pleasure and excitement must up with, the Doctor had not objected, and a needs exercise on her own health and hapgreat many days were devoted by his wife and her party to the discussion of the ne-"How late you are, dear George?" she aid. "Of course you are going to dance? greatly interested in the affair. As Miss Ludlow, she had formerly been very success ful at a public performance on the stage of the Frivolty Theatre, and she was thorough-

Lucy had a little part assigned to her, which she took great delight in studying. She was to be a lady's-maid, she told George, and to wear a cap and apron, and drop all her 'h's.' She practised this last accomplishment with great perseverance, and amused poor Mrs. Ludlow by talking about "'andkerchiefs," and the "hanima

tion" her role required. She had been very anxious that Bee too hould have something to do; but Mrs. Lancastrian to the company.

"Bee can get up an opposi ion performance at Croome," she suggested. "I am quite willing to let her profit by my ideas. But really, if she does not shortly originate omething, I should think the Red Roses would depose her.

ed to her that the occasion of the theatricals would serve admirably for the repayment o certain slights which she considered she had endured since her marriage, and it was un-derstood that neither the Throgmortons nor the Ackroyds were to be among the audi-

gan to take a very different shape. Two or three cabinet councils were held, from which Lucy was excluded; and young Throgmor-ton was very busy for a week afterwards looked on, rejoicing in the girl's delight holding business interviews with various

people in the town. Meanwhile endless rehearsals took place in the large dining-room of the house in the square, where luncheon was always going on for the artists, and Mrs. March kept her happy one, as it ought to be. Heaven blees cousin very busy at the sewing-machine with

> Lucy was happy enough over her work in the pretty room which George's thought-fulness had made so comfortable for her. She could have baby to play about on the floor while she cut and stitched; and poor Mrs. Ludlow liked to sit there and watch her little grandchild with her sad fading eyes. The poor lady clung greatly to Lucy in those days. She did not see much of her daughter, except during the smiling little visit which Ada paid her every morning af-

> Lucy declared that auna Letitia must be carried down-stairs by hook or by crook to see the fun. "I couldn't hact at all if you were not there, dear," she would say fully; and the widow never failed to laugh at the joke.

One afternoon Doctor March, coming all over the room, and on the table a appearing in larger letters than those of the

other members of the company.

Ada had not meant him to see it so soon

She spoke very frankly and prettily how-ever about it, and confessed that they now thought of giving the performance in the theatre, which would be less expensive in the end than putting up a stage in the house,

and giving the money which should be taken She was alone, and was working busily me part of her stage-costume. George heard her out very patiently he stood by the table with the play-bill his hand and his dark melancholy eyes fix-

public stage to be stared at, and to be emraced-even in jest-by other men? Ada, you did not think of this; but you see now how impossible it would be.' "My dear George," Ada cried softly, "it is

done by the very best people, I assure you! Lady Golightly herself——" "Lady Golightly is not my wife," pleaded the young man half sadly—he was think-ing what a terrible fate it was that joined them, who might each have been so happy

apart in their own way. "I have nothing to do," he said, "with Lady Golightly." "No, of course not," Ada assented gently. "But really, dear George, I don't see that it is any worse to act on the stage than in drawing-room. You surely do not thin there is any harm in private theatricals?"

"I should certainly wish my wife not to take part in them," George returned. "But at least there she would be among friends; and Dear Ada, I cannot speal as quietly as I ought just now. You must remember that I knew nothing of this. It has taken me by surprise, and—" "I meant it to be a little surprise for you

dear George," his wife answered, smiling. "I did not for a moment suppose that you would object to it. And really I must say it mothers among our English actresse There is Mrs. Sunderland, for instance." "All honor to her," said the young man

her, or the women like her in her profession but this is different. Can't you understand Don't you see?" he asked, with a break in his voice, "Oh, Ac is quite different?" "Oh, Ada, don't you see that it

He began, as they stood there side side, to speak to her as he had never yet dared to speak since their marriage. He made a brave effort to draw her closer He spoke of what their life must be -the life they had but just begun together if they could not learn to know each other better, to become one in aspirations and efforts and interests as well as in name, He appealed to the woman, to the wife and mother in her, to help him to trust him;

for their little child's sake. As he talked, his strong dark face grey laminous with intense earnes ness; he began to walk about in his excitement, sometime pausing by his wife to look with his kind constraining glance into her calm uplifted eyes or to lay his powerful hand tender-ly on her slight shoulder. All the pent-up misery of the first year of his marriage rushed forth in an impetuous torrent; there was a strange fierce pathos in his voice and in his words which might have touched and shaken any woman.

Ada listened very quietly; cnce or twice she moved the long skirt of her velvet gown out of the way of his blundering rapid walk; but she stood quite still until he had done talking, though she had a secret horror of such scenes, and thought George might have spoken in a lower voice.

No answering light had come into her

large eyes, no tremor of sympathy into he pale face, while he was urging her with a kind of wistful passion to reconsider her daily existence, to remember what kind of home she was preparing for their boy, and what a caneful influence the incessant crav-

But with gentle good-breeding she heard her husband to the very end. She had not even sat down during his appeal, though she was quite worn out with the morning's rehearsal.

As he paused however, looking breathless ly for her answer, she did move away to the chair she had left, and sat down again to her work-basker.

"Dear George," she said, smiling grace-fully up at his disordered and fervent face, while she took her embroidery, and began to search for the shade of silk she required, "it is really delightful to see such ness in these degenerate days. It is such good form, as Jack says, for a man of your profession. But forgive me if I say that all extremes, either of sentiment or of manner, are the worst possible taste in a woman We cannot all be born reformers—fortunate y-and I confess that I find the world and ur life pleasant enough as they are. Indeed you, sir"—with a coquettish movement of her flaxen head—"should be the last person in the world to reproach me for en joying my existence. Is it not natural that your wife should be a happy woman? Dear George, only say that my poor little theatricals are not to be nipped in the bud, and I will promise you to become as demure as dear Lucy herself one of these days,"

George March made an abrupt move ment towards her, then checked him elf All the fire seemed to die out of his face as his wife spoke and to leave it cold and gray. That was her answer! He had laid bare his innermost heart, and she had bestowed on it a patronizing little caress!

The young man turned on his heel without a word, and left the room. But he persisted in his decision about the

theatricals, as Mrs. March explained young Throgmorton next day. And she further declared that, after the anticipation of the performance in public, there was no ossible chance of getting up any excite nent about one given in a drawing-room. "We will abandon the idea altogether," she said, with so much gentle sweetness that Jack eagerly declared she was an angel.
"You see," he added bitterly, "it is a dead

set that is being made against you. The women have been jealous of you ever since on first came to Barlaston; you are not to e allowed to lead in anything if they can help it."

Before long however another amusement

offered itself. The weather changed, and a hard frost set in. All the world was skating in the park. Mrs. March summoned a meeting of the White Roses, and declared her intention of driving out one afternoon and enjoying a few hours of this delightful ex-She set about composing a wonderful little

knows. stume of white fur, in which she intended to look as much as possible like a white cat. with a large white muff. She had taken the idea from one of the London beauties, whose portrait Jack had brought down with him; and the young fellow declared with en-thusiasm that Mrs. March too must be thusiasm photographed in all her furry splendor, with the muff held to her face, and only her eyes showing darkly mischievous above its snowy oftne

"I am afraid so much unrelieved white will be rather trying in cold weather," she said thoughtfully one day, when she had put on the costume in order to judge of the effect. As she spoke, she hazarded the addition of a touch of color in the shape of a bunch of crimson berries which Lucy had left on the table; then she threw it laughing. "It must not be said that I wore my fair enemy's colors, even for an ho

she cried gaily. "I wi'l risk the poor white after all.

"And don't forget the photographs," urged Jack. "What fun it would be to put them in the windows at Miller's with all the cele-Jack. Would not the Barlaston fogies brities!

"My dear Jack," cried Mrs. March, it gentle reproof, "you do not suppose I would consent to such a thing for one moment? She had arranged to take Lucy with her in the pony-carriage to the park, where Jack and the rest of the party were to meet Lucy was standing in the hall, warmly

wrapped in her sealskins, when her cousin came down in her white fur costume. The girl looked at her, puzz!ed for a moment, and hen she turned very red.

'Oh, Ada," she stammered, "you are not going out like that dear, are you? It is so very—remarkable! I am afraid George vould not like it."

Mrs. March was quietly buttoning her ong white gloves. She had a white tulle veil drawn tightly across her face, which bore the complete absence of color in he dress with startling success. Lucy supposed that her cousin had been sitting over her dressing-room fire, and she noticed with distress that she looked all the more remarkable for the lovely pink flush the flame had caused. "How often am I to assure you, dear

Lucy," returned Ada, smiling "that dear George likes whetever I like? And really am a little tired of consulting the general Barlaston opinion."

Lucy was silenced; but as she remember

ed nervously that Doctor March had pro-mised her to join them at the park on his way home from Pegley, where he had a case o attend. Mrs. March's appearance in the park,

among all the soberly-dressed provincia girls who were enjoying themselves in their own quiet fashion, created as marked an im-pression as she could possibly have desired. Indeed Lucy overheard one or two remarks which made her very uncomfortable as she sat in the little pony-carriage holding the ponies, while Ada prepared to go on the ice with young Throgmorton. Jack was the only White Rose faithful to the tryst; and seems a little illiberal on your part. I am only White Rose faithful to the tryst; and sure there are many admirable wives and Miss Thrale was left at ne on the bank, be-

mg unable to skate.

When the ponies were disposed of and abruptly. "I have not a word to say against the lake, there were many men who thought her, or the women like her in her profession; secretly that it would have been a pleasant task to teach that charming girl who sweet face peeped out so brightly from her dark furs. Lucy herself would have liked to be so taught if her mind had been at rest. It all looked so pretty; and the keen Nov-ember air was sending the blood swiftly through her veins and making it very hard

But she was thinking of poor George. It was growing dusk when he came, and Lucy was still standing by herself on the bank, and following with anxious eyes the little white figure flashing here and which was so conspicuous, even in the fail ing wintry light.

She greeted her cousing onewhat nervous smile.

"Are you alone, Lucy?" the young man little sternly. "What is Ada think-most at this She greeted her cousin's husband with

ing of to leave you here by yourself at this "Oh, I don't mind being by myself!" Lucy declared. "It is such fun to watch there all; and Ada skates so well."

"Where is she?' asked the Doctor. "It is getting too cold for her to stay out any onger. Lucy's heart began to beat fast. That

pink flush on Ada's cheeks and the delicate white of her skin had remained unchanged all day by wind or sun. Lucy had heard what seemed to her a terrible accusation made against her cousin by a group of girls who had passed her a few minutes before on their way home. She dreaded to think of George's seeing his wife with that strange beautiful look on her face before all townspeople, who had known him and respected him so long.
"I will find Ada, George," she cried

eagerly, "if you will look after the carriage

(To be continued)

#### WHY I DIDN'T PROPOSE.

Reader, were you ever in love? Because if you have been, I needn't turn the dictionary up side down to express my sensati ns on the evening of the 13th of December, 1800 and-no matter when! I was in love -that's quite enough! I would have run my devoted head against any number store walls for Edith Morny's sake. would have cut off my right hand, or left hand, or even my head itself, and asked no questions! I believed that Edith was an angel, and was ready to do battle with any man who would presume to hint other-

How lovely she looked in the soft crush of a reception room, with the roses glowing on her cheeks, and the subdued fire magnified eves and the scarlet of her lips, And then her hair, black as a raven's wing, with its wonderful floating ringlets! my heart getting tangled in shining coils-I knew it was a "gone case with me, and I didn't care! She had on something pink and glimmer

ing, with a cloud of white ace floating over

it, and pearls upon her throat and wrists,

and there was a long trail of pink flowers hanging down her curls. It was late when I returned from the mucous surface being anæmic, and the party where I had lost my heart. I poked vessels of its external membrane contractthe fire and turned up the gaz, and sat down in my putent leather boots and lavender to reverie over a faded rose that Edith had given me, and try to write wretched poetry, where rhyme and reason were

equally atrocious.
"I will call at Marklyn hotel to-morrow morning and propose formally. I cannot live in this su-pease." Such was my maudlin reflection as I c-ept o bed at 4 a. m. with the rose under my

pillow, and the peem unfini hed. I could not find my rhyme to "sylph," let me cud-gel my brains as I would, and "sylph" was he only worl in the English language capable of expressing what my Edith really "If you please, sir," said my servant "there

was a card left for you last night." It was a bit of pasteboard on which was hurriedly written: "Charlie Devereux, Marklyn hotel, one day in town!" What! It's my old college crony! most see Charley by all means-an

afterwards I will lay my fate at Edith Mornys My courage had cooled considerably in the gray, un romising light of the winter morn. Not but that I was not as deeply in love as ever-but then a proposal is a tickish sort of thing, as all the masculine world

Suppose she should make a pretty little courtesy, and say "No, I thank you!" Suppose she should declare "that she had a ways respected me as a friend, but that in any other light she could never, never, etc.?" I felt my correct I felt my courage oozing out like Bob A cres, at these awful possibilities. then, on the contrary, suppose she should say, "Yes," and put her cherry lips to be kissed, by way of sign, seal and delivery? I

at once determined to propose,
So I put on my tightest boots, and trimmest and stiffest collar, and polled on a pair of kid gloves, and viewed myself with trembling agitation. Of course the excitement had reddened the tip of my nose until it resembled a carbuncle; and, of course a poisonous little pimple had blossomed out on my forehead; and, of course, my hair, eaturated with much perfumed pomade, flattened itself down on my forehead, until indigestion.

I looked more like a convict from Van Dieman's Land than a respectable young man of New York. Such things always do

happen when a man wants to look his best. "I'll call on Charley first-that may quiet my nerves a little," I reflected.
"What is the number of Mr. Devereux's com?" I demanded of the clerk who sat in the office of the Markyn hotel with a pen

behind his ear. The clerk glanced up and then referred o a ponderous book on the desk before

Mis-ter Dev-erenx? Seventeen, sirecond door to the left So I ascended the stairs, reverentially remembering how often Edith's tiny feet nus have flitted up the v. lvet carpet (don't judge me harshly, reader-1 was only

should say if my queen should unexpectedly counter me. The door was ajar-I determined to sur-

and madly in love) and wondered what I

rise old Charlie.
"Won't he be astonished?" I said to my self with an immense chuckle, as I softly ushed the door open and crept in as noise. essly as the creaking boots-confound them -would allow.

But the room was empty—a large-sized

coom, very dirty, and very disorderly—with chairs scattered around in methodless confusion, and the dressing bureau crowded 7ith a conglumeration of articles could hardly associate in my bewildered aind with Charlie Devereux. There was a daubed carmine sancer, and a bottle of rouge.
What could Charlie Devereux be doing

with rouge? And a box of pearl powder, with a portion of its contents liberally besprinkled over the toilet cover, and a faded bouquet and a dirty white satin slipper, and worse than all, a wig of jet black curls, with a long pink trail of flowers still clinging to its tresser.

I stared round me hopelessly. Horrors

here was a set of false teeth in a tumbler f water grinning at me from the window

Where was I? What did this mean Had Charlie got married, and did his wife fail to pieces like a wonderfully constructed machine, to be screwed together in the morning? I felt my bl od run cold. At the same time the door to en inner

partment opened, and a tall figure, clad in he most soiled a d crumpled oldsilk wrapper it was ever my fortune to behold oman with slippers flapping down at the eel and a coronet of curl papers around her head. Pale and faded though she was with cheeks the color of a tallow candle and dull eyes, I recognized her at once "Miss Edith Morny!" "Good gracious! Mr.Chelmsford!"

Such a shiek as she gave, cowering down behind the window curtain.

'I—I beg your pardon, Miss Morny," I stammered." I have been directed to the

wrong room - I never imag ned that—"
"Go—Go!" she ejaculated, motioning me o the door, and i stinctively putting up her hands to cenceal the curl pipers. I obeyed, rattling down the stairs at a rate that would have astonished any casual srectator.

"Clerk! what did you mean by directing ne to 17." "No. 17, sir?" "Yes: Mr. Devereux's room.

"I didn't say 17, sir?" asserted that men-dacious clerk. "I said 71." I turned away disgusted with human nature and rushed up stairs (on this occasion with no sentimental reflection) to find

Charlie Devereux.

And all the time I felt as a man feels who nad stood on the verge of a precipice and been dragged back by some merciful hand. Could it be possible that the faded wan creature, made up of false curls and false colors, could be the glorious Edith? Soupose I never had found out about the rouge pot, and the teeth, and the soiled silk wrap per until—oh, fate! how could I ever be sufficiently thankful for the kindly interfer ence in my behalf.

Charley was in number 71 smoking his cigar and looking as jolly and handsome as

"You're not married yet, old fellow? was one of his earliest questions. "No, nor likely to be." " Just wait until you see my sister," said

Devereux calmly. Well, I have waited, and Charlie's sister Edith is yet shaking her curls in matrimonial market—and the girls are be-ginning to talk of me as a settled old bachelor. But what is a fellow to do? I can't ask to examine their teeth, as if they were horses, nor can I pull thei; curls, as if I were a barber, nor have I the the confidence to burst into their apartment at 10 o'clock a. in. to see whether they have rouge pots

and pearl powder there!

I feel confident there are some genuing articles But that was why I didn't propose to Edith Morny

Action of Coffee and Sugar on the Stom-

ach. In a paper presented to the Societe de Biologie (Rev. Med.) M. Leven states that coffee, so far, as is often supposed, from accelerating the digestive process of the stomach, rather tends to impede this. When thirty grammes of coffee, diluted in one hundred and fifty of water, is given to a dog, which is killed five hours and a half afterward, the stomach is found pale, its

ed. The whole organ exhibits a marked

appearance of anæmia. Coffee thus deter

mining anæmia of the muco us membrane preventing rather than favoring vascular congestion, and opposing rather than facilitating the secretion of gastric juice, how comes it that the sense of comfort is procured for so many people who are accustomed to take coffee after a meal? A repsst, in fact, produces, in those whose digestion is torpid, a heaviness of the intellectual faculties and embarrassment of the power of thinking; and these effects; and the disturbance of the head, are promptly dissipated by the stimulant effect which the coffee produces on the nervous centers, as shown by experiments with casein. Coffee and tea, when taken in excess, are a frequent cause of dyspepsia, for the anæmic condition of the mucous membrane being periodically renewed, a permanent state of congestion is at last produced, which constitutes dyspepsia. Sugar, which with many doctors has a bad reputation, is an excellent aliment which assists digestion, and should not be proscribed in dyspepsia. By experiment, digestion of meat is found to take place much more completely when sugar is added. Coffee exerts both a local and general action, operating locally by means of its tannin, by diminishing the caliber of the vessels, but acting on the general economy by exciting the nervous centers and the muscular system. It renders digestion slower, and is only of good effect by relieving the feeling of torpor after meals. Its injurious action on digestion may be corrected by adding sugar so as to counterbalance its effects on the mucous membrane. This adding sugar to coffee is not only a

pleasant practice, but one contributing to

Cruise of a Whaler i gions.

AUGUST 23, 1

REMINISCENCE OF S

A youth and a maid on a lor Were taking a "purely Plato.
An anchorite he, and all will

They never delight in a swee

And then they indulge in the

He marmured, "I start on th

Her eyes were so blue, so dea

That what could a poor hun

I ask, gentle reader, this que

(Unless you're a cynic you'd

So, breathing devotion, he be

For it dawned on his mind

His eyes answered back, "Le

And-no, tho' I wish I could

I have to record that she had

Who "bobbed up serenely"

her.

sighed and his eyes soug

chorites some imes m

A dispatch from S dated August 15, give history of the cruise the experience of her tic regions the past wi After a prolonged ing over 16 months, an the whaler Abbot I. Bedford, was towed in

St. John's, yesterday. The vessel was in an condition. Her cut her stem split and sha loosened and crushed main beams, her fore gone, and her hull ver The Abbot Lawrence

past season at Marble northwest side of Hud early January till the winter was of the mo unrelenting character north as Cape Chidle mum reading on the t cording to the Fahre during those two long, was 18 degrees below maximum fell as low showing for the season tensity of frost repres grees below zero. Du and early spring seaso abundant and several seals appeared from t the watery stretches there broke and divers plains. Owing to the enorm

ed in the bay, the wha move a solitary ship's a natural and inevital the fishing season of ford fishermen has pro almost barren failure. The captain of the scribss the number of ing the regular fishing excess of any former e

and attributes the sign

fishing this year to the

impenetrable ice-packs

sence of ice all thro when the fish can be anything like moderat As showing the : cold at other points, v lowing dispatch to a L paper from a corresp steamer Alliance, Nor gust 12: "Both here the past winter was the

since the year 1690. here are still cover which should be gone ----The Good-Natu

The first among th friends of ours, beca most welcome, is th man. We meet him e is so jolly and happy, looking, that even the smile when he steps al

His face is alwaysbroad and round, and but whether he laugh fat, or grows fat becau hard to tell. He look fortable and well at ea ally makes the rest of envy, unless we happen good-natured ourselve seem to have grown up do they fit every turn body. He has a pleas to the conductor as he a word that kills an h ductor's hard work, a

feel pleasant all morni As he buys his paper the newsboy feel so man. His face all this like a lighthouse, light car and fairly warming There are plenty of

not half as many as th

It is easy always to g

of a home they come f There was no snarling over the breakfast tab scolded and made unha with a sour-tempered cheery, comfortable, va home; these men, son ways have them. And natured gentleman tha morning, that we meet and everywhere, reache may be sure that his just as easy and pleasa was absent. It is pre be a comtortable office, ioned chairs; it is reas to be visited in the cou by more beggars than

not gone away empty-l He is not in such a he can stop long enoug streets to any stranger He is as warm as a bea and, as he leaves the pears in the crowd, comes to mind the fami such as he have dr "Here's luck, old boy."

society—she is the only woman worth spea ing to in Barlaston—she is good enough like mine. Is there anything improper ed on her animated face. She felt encouraged by his silence and his gentleness She believed that she had carried her point We watch the busy marts of trade, our singing together occasionally in her husband's house, or in our walking a few yards side by side when we meet each other ing to see the young man's favorite horses and feed them with apples from the pockets "Dear George, you are so good!" she said, laving aside her work and going to his strate with her, really." of her apron. And, wherever she went, Rip followed jealously, having transferred "Especially the local physici in," was the in the street? "You won't say 'No,' and spoil my laughing answer in a bright young tenor.

The speakers went by and were lost in the Mrs. March, in her character of Queen o poor little scheme? his fidelity to her during his master's ab-The poor fellow sighed, and let the paper the White Rose, had, of course, declined Mrs. Ackroyd's invitation to the birthday throng. They were some of the "county people," no doubt. George March woke with a disagreeable fall upon the table. Miss Throgmorton was coming in from Don't you see that I must?" he said.
"Do you think that I could bear to see my ball at Croome-the invitation which Tec and Bee had had such hard work to obtain wife and little Geordie's mother standing on start from his brown study, and looked about and Lucy remained at home with her cousing in spite of George's expostulations. The Doctor's wife was heard to say afterwards,

> poor Mrs. Ackroyd's ball had been such a complete failure.
>
> This having been, as she chose to conside the latest sortie on the part of the Red Roses. Ada resolved to head a sally of her own followers and to take the town by storm with her appearance at the annual Infirmary ball, she knew Mrs. Throgmorton never attended. Lucy, when she heard of her cousin's determination, begged Mrs. Throgmorton to take Bee too for that once.

laugh, that she

"Of course it does not really matter," the girl said cheerfully, though the anxiety in her blue eyes belied her words, "but it will look so much better if we all go. Barlaston is not like London; and Ada does not think-George had taken Bee into his confidence

and charged her to produce for Lucy the counterpart of the dress she was to worn at Croome two years before. Lucy's eyes filled with tears when she saw it. Custom had not dulled the sweetness she found in his kindness—in being considered and cared for and indulged. It seemed to her that he was never too busy to think of

what would give her pleasure.

The girl looked like a spring morning, or anything else that is fresh and young and sweef, when she came into his study in her white tulle and daisies to show herself with Ada before they set off for the Town Hall. It nearly broke the poor fellow's heart to look at her—at her slim young figure, at her blue eyes, with their dark and delicate eyebrows and lashes, at her pretty rough bronze hair and her charming happy smile -and then at the exquisitely-dressed little

woman who bore his name and was the mother of his child. Mrs. March had devised a black costum quite as startling as the memorable white one she had worn at Croome on New Year's Eve. It glittered with jet like a starli night, and defined with startling frankness the graceful outlines it was supposed to hide She had diamond buckels on her tiny black satin shoes; her flaxen hair was studded with diamond stars.

These ornaments had been her mother'

girl she had, of course, been unable to wear them; but now "dear mamma" had gladly given them up to her, and she hoped he thought them becoming.

Poor George looked at the pale little we man in her clinging, glittering dress, which was of enormous length and had the merest shoulder-straps for sleeves—at her long black gloves, at the skilfully-disposed patch-es on her chin and on her bosom, at her high-piled hair, where the brilliants twink-

n old days, she explained to George. As

sighed. "Is it not all too splendid for a quiet coun try ball?" he asked soberly; but Ada laughed, declaring that nothing was too good for Doctor March's wife. The ball was half over by the time he went to have a look at it. As he made his way through the crowd he saw his wife whirling round the room in Jack Throgmorton's arms, scattering light from her flashing dress and jewels as she went by.

every movement of her head-and

as she danced; but, catching sight of her husband, she gave him a nod and a pleasant pretty smile; and presently Jack brought her back to where the Doctor stood. I give you leave to choose all the prettiest girls in the room, and to flirt on this oc-

casion only, to your heart's content."
George shook his head. "Mind you don't take cold," he said, a she prepared to start again. She was flushing and panting a little from her waltz and with the triumph she had scored against the House of Lancaster. She considered it a proof of conscious weakness on their part that they had followed her to the Infirmary ball-an entertainment which had hitherto been left to the country people and to the ambitious wives of the Barlaston shopkeepers. She resolved that she would make it the fashion henceforth to attend it.

She began to feel herself a power at last in the town where Mrs. Throgmorton and Bee had consented to follow her lead.
"They think discretion the better part of valor," she thought.

George March felt very miserable as his wi'e was lost in the throng of pretty dresses and faces. The muisc the band was playing sounded intolerably sad as it sank swelled on the flower-scented air. He was glad to hide himself in a convenient win low, whence unnoticed he could watch the

lancers float by. The one pleasure he promised himself in coming was the sight of Lucy's young joy in her first ball; and he said to himself later that it had been worth coming to see.

Miss Thrale's card was filled before she een half an hour in the room. She had danced all night long. Her pretty dress was already almost in tatters. Bee

and generously enjoying her friend's little norton go by with Ted. She looked radi ant, and was laughing as usual at her vic-"My dear old Bee!" George thought kind-"Her fate has overtaken her at last-a

Presently Bee spied him as he lurked in

the shadow of the curtains, and insisted on

her and that good fellow !"

his dancing with her.
"You—the best waltzer in the room—to be hiding yourself away !" she cried. must dance with Lucy too if she has a chance left to give you. George laughed, and declared he had not the courage to face Lucy's maddened part-ners. He, an old married man, to rob them of Miss Thrale for even one turn round the room! But inwardly the young man knew that it was out of the question that he should dance with Lucy; and, when presently she

clamation, leaving her parmer's arm to speak to him, he knew as well as if the girl ad told him that she, felt herself perfectly secure from any such request on his part.
"I have been so happy, George," she said, puting both her little white gloved hands in his. "I have nearly danged my shoes off my feet!" Her blue eyes were alight, her

take about her-to the night of the ball,

spicuous, even for Lucy's sake."

His wife looked at him in pretty surprise, with which something of triumph or

"You will admit," answered the lady, with a pretty smile from under her white hood,

CHAPTER LII.

"She would only be flattered by it," the young man thought, with melancholy bitter-

There had been some talk on the White

ly competent to direct her company.

March smilingly refused to admit a single

Lucy shook her head. 'It is you who call her the Red Rose da," she said, with a wistful smile. does not think of such things at all. And he has no 'party,' as you call it." Mrs. March thought otherwise. It see

her costumes for the great event.

ter breakfast.

home unexpectedly, found the dining-room still in confusion—chairs pulled out of their places, "properties," in the shape of swords and goblets and brooms and tea-cups, strewn ed bill, still damp, which was headed "Theatre Royal, Barlaston-Regis," and contained the title and characters of the little comedies Ada had selected, his wife's name

as was evident fron her somewhat confused unforgotten time of two years before, when smile when he entered the drawing-room a he had first seen Lucy Thrale—to the NovREMINISCENCE OF SMALL SISTERS.

A youth and a maid on a lonely veranda

Were taking a "purely Platonic "meander, An anchorite he, and all will agree

Her eyes were so blue, so dear to him too,

That what could a poor human anchorite do?
I ask, gentle reader, this question of you.

(Unless you're a cynic you'd have but one view.)

So, breathing devotion, he bent his head over,

They never delight in a sweet osculation, But anchorites some imes must have a vacation,

And then they indulge in their own inclination.

He murmured, "I start on the morn for Montana,"

He sighed and his eyes sought the eyes of his Anna

convict from Van a respectable young uch things always do ants to look his best first-that may quiet eflected. r of Mr. Devereux's the clerk who sat in n hotel with a pen

p and then referred on the desk before x? Seventeen, sir-

d wondered what I

should unexpectedly

-I determined to sur.

shed ?" I said to my

chuckle, as I softly and crept in as noise-

mpty—a large-sized ery disorderly—with l in methodless con-

ing bureau crowded on of articles that I

e in my bewildered

ereux. There was a

and a bottle of rouge.

Devereux be doing

of pearl powder, with

liberally besprink led

nd a faded bouquet

in slipper, and—oh! f jet black curls, with

wers still clinging to

opelersly. Horrors!

teeth in a tumbler e from the window

hat did this mean?

ed, and did his wife

red together in the

e door to an inner

a tall figure, clad in impled old silk wrap-une to behold — a

apping down at the

curl papers around ded though she was

of a tallow candle

gave, cowering down

on, Miss Morny," I

een directed to the

lated, motioning me

tively putting up her

rl papers.

tonished any casual

mean by directing

asserted that men-

ted with human na-

rs (on this occasion reflection) to find

lt as a man feels who

of a precipice and ome merciful hand. hat the faded wan

lse curls and false rious Edith? Sop-

out about the rouge the soiled silk wrap-

w could I ever be

the kindly interfer-

ber 71 smoking his

ly and handsome as

yet, old fellow?"

see my sister," said

and Charlie's sister

her curls in the

nd the girls are be

s a settled old bach-low to do? I can't

eeth, as if they were

thei; curls, as if 1

I the the confidence

ment at 10 o'clock

ey have rouge pots

are some genuine

dn't propose to Edith

ugar on the Stom-

to the Societe de

Leven states that

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of coffee, diluted in

of water, is given to

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anæmic, and the

nembrane contract

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Coffee thus deter

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mucous membrane

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psia. Sugar, which

a bad reputation, is

hich assists diges

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is added. Coffee

general action, ope-

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of the vessels, but

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nd the muscular

restion slower, and

relieving the feel-

als. Its injurious y be corrected by

counterbalance its

membrane. This

ee is not only a one contributing to

s room."

gnized her at once

Chelmsford!"

ol run cold.

For it dawned on his mind that he'd "lit upon His eyes answered back, "Look out for a smack," airs, reverentially re-And-no, tho' I wish I could say that he kissed her I have to record that she had a small sister, Edith's tiny er—I was only 23 Who "bobbed up serenely" just then, so he missed -Harvard Crimson.

> Cruise of a Whaler in the Arctic Regions.

dated August 15, gives the following thousands, and even in 1798 as many history of the cruise of a whaler, and the experience of her crew in the Arctic regions the past winter:

After a prolonged voyage, extending over 16 months, amid wintry seas, cause the killing of them devolved on the whaler Abbot Lawrence, of New a privileged class designated as louve-Redford, was towed into the harbor of tiers. This office of wolf-hunter dat-St. John's, yesterday.

condition. Her cut water was gone, vetier" was sold at a high price, so that choice descriptions of the effect proloosened and crushed upward from the forbidden that any one not a gentlemain beams, her foretop-gallantmast man should kil! a wolf. These wolfgone, and her hull very leaky.

past season at Marble Island, on the exact food and lodgings from the peonorthwest side of Hudson Bay. From ple, and even insist on the peasants early January till the 1st of March the taking part in the battue without pay. winter was of the most rigorous and In 1775 Louis XIV. had his louvetiers, unrelenting character. Down as far but abolished rewards for killing north as Cape Chidleigh, the mini- wolves. During the revolution wolfmum reading on the thermometer, ac- killing as a privilege was abolished, cording to the Fahrenheit standard, and 300 francs was paid for a she wolf maximum fell as low as 75 degrees, ever, desirous of a return to the manshowing for the season an average in-ners of the old regime, revived the tensity of frost represented by 48 degrees below zero. During the winter and early spring seasons whales were but it really did seem as if in cerabundant and several large herds of tain portions of France these animals seals appeared from time to time in were preserved by the gentlemen the watery stretches that here and sportsmen, just as in India, it is stated, there broke and diversified the vast ice

Owing to the enormous quantity of the commission on wolves abolish the impenetrable ice-packs that had form ed in the bay, the whales could hardly move a solitary ship's length, and, as a natural and inevitable consequence, a village has the right to organize a ford fishermen has proved this year an almost barren failure.

The captain of the Lawrence describss the number of whales seen during the regular fishing season as far in excess of any former experience of his, in the Pyrenees. and attributes the signal failure of the fishing this year to the persistent presence of ice all through the season when the fish can be captured with anything like moderate success.

As showing the intensity of the The speaker was a bright-eyed boy cold at other points, we copy the fol- whose age, judging from his size, lowing dispatch to a London, England, paper from a correspondent on the years. Still, even under the light of a steamer Alliance, Norway, dated Au- street lamp, lines of premature age gust 12: "Both here and in Iceland could be seen upon his pinched feathe past winter was the severest known tures. His attire was that of the since the year 1690. The hills about street Arab-pantaloons sustained by here are still covered with snow, one suspender, a torn woolen shirt and which should be gone long ago."

#### The Good-Natured Man.

The first among these ever-present only I lost a dollar and thirty-five friends of ours, because always the cents, all the money I had earned durmost welcome, is the good-natured ing the day, and I could not go home man. We meet him everywhere. He without some money, so I had to buy is so jolly and happy, so comfortable a new lot of papers and go on selling." looking, that even the horses seem to | "I suppose you lost your money smile when he steps aboard the street | pitching pennies?"

His face is always-nearly alwaysbroad and round, and so is his body; his tone. "You don't catch me gambbut whether he laughs because he is ling. I've stood and watched the boys fat, or grows fat because he laughs, is | pitching pennies, and I made up my hard to tell. He looks so very comfortable and well at ease that he actually makes the rest of us uneasy with I could not afford to lose a cent. So envy, unless we happen to be tolerably good-natured ourselves. His clothes even want to know how." seem to have grown upon him, so well do they fit every turn and twist of his day?" body. He has a pleasant word to say to the conductor as he pays his fare- erally manage to take about a dollar a word that kills an hour of the conductor's hard work, and makes him I've got a mother and four young feel pleasant all morning.

As he buys his paper he makes even | can earn to keep them going. It was the newsboy feel something like a good times just after the President man. His face all this time is shining was shot. I made nearly two dollars like a lighthouse, lighting up all the one day." car and fairly warming it.

There are plenty of these men, but not half as many as there ought to be. It is easy always to guess what kind get up in the morning and get the of a home they come from.

There was no snarling and growling over the breakfast table; no children scolded and made unhappy; no quarrel with a sour-tempered wife. It was a cheery, comfortable, easy-chair sort of home; these men, somehow, most al- helps. We manage to keep them at ways have them. And when this good- school, and they'll know how good natured gentleman that we meet this that is when they get as old as I am. morning, that we meet every morning. I had no chance to go to school." and everywhere, reaches his office, we may be sure that his clerks will feel just as easy and pleasant as when he was absent. It is pretty sure, too, to be a comfortable office, with soft-cushioned chairs; it is reasonably certain ing them going over their lessons. to be visited in the course of the day by more beggars than one, who have As soon as I got a start the rest of it not gone away empty-handed.

He is not in such a hurry ever, but he can stop long enough to point out streets to any stranger who asks him. you enjoy it?" He is as warm as a beam of sunshine; and, as he leaves the car and disappears in the crowd, there naturally comes to mind the familiar health that such as he have drank so often-"Here's luck, old boy."

Wolves in France. Some parts in France are still infest-

ed by wolves. An exchange says: You bet I wasn't going to get left. "Every now and then in French jour- We were having a first rate time and nals there are paragraphs inserted telling of wolves not only killing stock, cream when the news came that the but attacking people, and French sport- President was dead and the afternoon ing prints abound with such wolfish items. A recent report on wolves issued by the French authorities estimates the number of these predaceous animals contained within the French frontiers to be 5,000, and that every year they inflict a damage of not less get such a chance to make money on than 50,000,000 francs. These wolves the Fourth." are concentrated in a few districts.-Loraine, Dauphine, and the Pyrenees. During last winter German Lorraine had its wolves, and the authorities paid a handsome sum for their heads. But a 100 years ago in A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., France wolves were counted by the as 6,478 wolves were killed in the 12 months. One of the curious reasons why wolves have not been extermiminated years ago in France was beed as far back as the time of Charle-The vessel was in an almost wrecked | magne, and in time the post of "louslavers had certain privileges, and chamber is furnished and arranged The Abbot Lawrence wintered the could quarter themselves on a village,

The Life of a Newsboy.

"What keeps you out so late?"

"Not much," the gamin responded,

with traces of injured innocence in

got plenty of money ought to gamble.

" How much money can you earn a

"Does not your mother do any

They can't make much, but every little

" You know how to read and count,

"Oh! I can read and write and count

better than they can now, but I taught

myself. What I learned was by hear-

"I think I saw you at Mr. Child's

"You bet I did. A boy stole my

dinner on the Fourth of July. Did

don't vou?"

came easy."

thing to help support the family?"

a brimless hat.

"The floor is shining with sand rushes having palled on Lady Lilias. Mona is quite pleased. All is new, which in itself is a pleasure to her. and the sanded floor carries her back during those two long, sunless months, with young, 200 francs for a male, and on the instant to the old parlor at was 18 degrees below zero, while the 100 francs for a cub. Napoleon, how- home, which was their 'best' at the Gilbooly: farm. "'This is nicer than anything,' she "louveterie." During the last empire says, turning in a state of childish enwolf-killing became fashionable sport, thusiasm to Lady Lilias. 'It's just like the floor in my uncle's house at home.' "'Ah! Indeed! How interesting!

her peasant life.

tigers are more or less cared for for mation. I did not think there was in the pleasure of killing them. To-day England another room like this.' "'Nothing in England, perhaps. When I spoke I was thinking of Ire-"louveterie" and establish once more rewards for wolf-killing, and under ex-

says Lady Lilias, rousing into some

feller that stole my ticket, and I gob-

bled his cake to get square with him.

living when you get older?"

Esthetic.

Press.

land,' says Mona. "'Yes?' with calm surprise. 'I--I ceptional circumstances the mayor of have heard of Ireland of course. Inthe fishing season of the New Bed- battue and call on trackers. Perhaps deed, I regard the older accounts of it as very deserving of thought; but I had next year some of our own people, tired of the Maine woods and the Adno idea the more elevated aspirations irondacks, might take their Winches- of modern times had spread so far. So ters or Sharps and distinguish them- this room reminds you of-vour selves at wolf-hunting in Lorraine or uncle's? \* \* \* Your uncle, then' -looking at Mona-'is beyond question an earnest student of our faith.'

"'A--student?' says Mona, in a degree puzzled. "I'm stuck with all these papers. "'Yes. A disciple, a searcher after Won't you please please buy one?" truth,' goes on Lady Lilias, in her Noah's Ark tone. 'By a student I mean one who studies and arrives at might be guessed as not more than 10 perfection-in time.'

> "I don't quite know,' says Mona slowly, but what Uncle Brian principally studies is--pigs!'

> "'Pigs!' repeats Lady Lilias, plainly taken aback.

"'Yes; pigs,' says Mona, sweetly.

prise. Your uncle is more advanced "I would have been abed hours ago than I had supposed. He is right. Why should a pig be less lovely than a stag? Nature in its entirety can know no blemish. The fault lies with us. We are creatures of habit; we have chosen to regard the innocent pig as a type of ugliness for generations, and now find it difficult to see any beauty in it.'

"'Well, there isn't much, is there?"

says Mona, pleasantly, "'No doubt education and a careful study of the animal in question might mind that nobody but them what's betray much to us,' says Lady Lilias, We object to the uncovered hide of the pig and to his small eyes; but can you don't see me gambling. I don't they not see as well as those of the fawn or the delicate lap dog we fondle all day on our knees? It is unjust that one animal should be treated with

"That depends on the luck. I genless regard than another.' "'But you couldn't fondle a pig on home with me every night. You see our knees," says Mona, who is growing every minute more and more brothers to look after. It takes all I mixed.

"'No, no; but it should be treated with courtesy. \* \* \* Yes, I really think there is loveliness in a pig when surrounded by its offspring. I have seen them once or twice, and I think

the little pigs--the--the--' "Not much. Sometimes I have to "'Bonuvs,' says Mona, mildly, going back naturally to the Irish term for breakfast for the kids before I go to those interesting babies.

work. They are a pile of trouble to ""Eh?' says Lady Lilias. me, and it takes all that we can do to "Bonuvs,' repeats Mona, a little keep them at school. After school londer. hours they go out and sell papers.

"'Oh, is that their name?-a pretty

one, too-if-er-somewhat difficult. says Lady Lilias, courteously. 'Well, as I was saving, in spite of their tails they really are quite pretty.' \* \* 'You must come again very soon to see me, says she to Mona, and then goes with her all along the halls and passages, and actually stands upon the door steps until they drive away. And Mona kisses hands gayly to her as they turn the corner of the avenue, and That is, I learned to read that way.

then tells Geoffrey that she thinks he has been very hard on Lady Lilias. because, though she is plainly quite mad, poor thing, there is certainly nothing to be disliked about her."

A MARKED difference between the forticket before we got on the train and I eign trade of England and that of the came near getting left, but the gray- United States, is that the former country whiskered gentleman who bossed the is importing largely the necessaries of life, excursion made it all right. Then I and raw materials, while our imports congot a seat at the table alongside the sists largely of luxuries.

VARIETIES

AN OLD SETTLER'S STORY .- The boys had been telling a few fish, turtle and snake stories, to which he listened very attentively had just got to the strawberry ice-When they had all finished; old "mossy gave a hitch or two and unlimbered. "Wall, boys. I never have doubted any sort o' huntin; papers were getting out extras. I just story sence my leetle 'turkle' scrape down on the bottoms." The boys all looked in took one spoonful of ice-cream, made quiringly and he proceeded. "I was pokin' sure of my car ticket and got down round down thar one day last year, when I town as quick as I could. It was busicame acrost the durndest old-lookin' turkle I ness with me, and I scooped in a dolever seen. I cut a stick to measure the depth lar and a half. It ain't often that you of the moss on his back and accidentally scraped off a hunk on it, when I seen some letters. So I scraped it all off and thar in big letters was writ 'B. C.' follered by the figgers "What do you expect to do for a '567.' Wall, I stud up kinder faint-like, and tuk my hand off on him to sorter rub my old "If it wasn't for the kids I'd go into head, when he fetched a flop to git away and a printing-office and work my way up slid down the bank a bit and turned clean over, there. They pay boys so little that I when I'll be 'dogoned,' if thar wa'nt printed in the biggest kind o' capitals, just ahind his can't afford to do that until the youngforelegs, 'Adam,' and down a little furder, sters are better able to look out for nigh his right hind leg (in the same style that themselves. In a year or two I'll be they put the name of the town on dog collars) able to fix that up."-[Philadelphia was printed in smaller type, 'Paradise!"-

Forest and Stream. DURING the siege of Nashville a Confeder ate battery placed upou a hill was seriously In a new novel there is a rich scene amnoying a part of Pap Thomas' line. Riding in which Mona, the heroine, visits for up to Colonel James Brownlow the old man said: "Colonel Brownlow, I want those the first time a lady relative who has guns, and I want them bad," at the same time adopted with ardor the notions of the pointing with his sword toward the offending esthetic school; and in it are some battery. Drawing his sword and stepping out in front of his line Colonel Brownlow stepped her stem split and shattered, her deck during the reign of Charles VI. it was duced on the unsophisticated but in front of his regiment and said: "Men, the clever young Irish girl by the fantastic old man says he wants them guns, and says things she sees and hears. The lady's he wants them bad!" Everybody was silent for a moment, and then a six footer in the ranks sung out: "Boys, if old Pap wants with a studied ugliness which to its those guns he oughter have them. Let's all mistress, Lady Lilias, is "simply perchip in and buy them for him, for it looks fection," and to Mona is a reminder of mighty unhealthy up that way." A perfect torm of laughter swept along the line, and then the boys started up for the guns and got them for the old man, though many a poor fellow who started for them never got back again.

> DAY before yesterday old Col. McSpilkins met Gilhooly. Col. McSpilkins raises fine stock-chickens and the like. He said to

> "I want you to come over to my place and see my pure Spanish roosters I've just imported. I want your candid opinion about

"I'll be glad to come over and see them." replied Gilhooly. "Yes," continued McSpilkins, "I want you

to see them. I showed them to Gus De Smith, thing that very nearly borders on aniand the infernal scoundrel said they were only half-breeds, so I kicked him off the place I'll just cave anybody's head in if he says they are not full breeds. Come over this afternoon, Gilhooly, and tell me what you think of them."

> THEY were sitting on the back steps keeping mosquitoes at a distance with the illflavored fumes of nicotine soaked clay pipes, and talking on the all absorbing topic of the "I don't 'spose you'll believe it, but it's a

fact that when I was down ter Norfolk in '63 a shell burst right in front o' me, and the contents lodged right plum in my stomach, 'n I'm alive now."

"Same thing happened to me down on the wharf day before yesterday."

The two frauds gazed at each other, as if trying to see which was the biggest liar. They were both telling the truth for this once They had indulged in Virginia oysters "on the half.'

Suggest tells an amusing story of the in fuence that language "hard to be understood" exercises on the vulgar mind. Walking near Covent Garden he accidentally jostled an Irish navvy, who being in a quarrelsome mood seemed inclined to attack the poet. A crowd of ragged sympathizers began to gather, when Shelley, calmly facing them de liberately pronounced, "I have put my hand "'Forgive me that I showed sur- into the hamper, I have looked on the sacred

drunk and I am well pleased, I have said Knox ompax,' and it is finished." The effect was magical; the astonished Irlshman fell back; his friends began to question him "What barley?" "Where's the hamper?" What have you been drinking?" and Shelley walked away unmolested.

THEY were sitting with their heels on the piazza railing, and puffing the smoke of cigar ettes into the evening air. "I say, Jack,' suddenly remarked the friend, "I know a grand good investment. Sure to pay 15 per cent. It's-" "I don't care for any invest. ments just now, thank you," was the indifferent reply. "Ah, then you must have made a hit with old Fatpurse's daughter?" "Not at all. But I'm figuring out something that I can manufacture for a cent and sell for a dollar. That gets away with investments o daughters either." "Great head." said his friend, and they smoked on in silence.

Too Many Post Holes .- Men are quite ap to judge the world by their own contracted surroundings. Not long ago a prominen Carson man started for home at two o'clock in the morning quite drunk, and his path hanced to strike a line where 16 post-holes had been dug. He managed to step consecu tively into 12, and sitting down in despain concluded to go no further. "Wasser use of try'n, to (hic) walk in a

world that's all holes?" He informed a policeman, who found him a couple of hours later, that a New York company had come to Nevada and sunk thousand

of artesian wells.

DR. LORING, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, is the son of a clergyman who lived at North Andover, Mass. The story was told that he and his brother were gaunt boys, Their father sent them one day to an adjacent cattle show with some fat hogs to exhibit The boys were rather proud of the many compliments paid to the hogs, until a farmer came along and said to an acquaintance "Mighty nice hogs those of Parson Loring's; but why don't he feed his boys more and his hogs less?"

"PA," quoth Sammie to his sire, "why don't you go out West?" "Why do you ask, my boy?" "Because Bill Higgins' father went and he

struck a banana." " A bonanza, you mean, Sammie." "Well, what's the difference?"

"Why, when people strike a bonanza it sets them up, and when they strike a banana it sets them down, and very emphatically, too."

Chaff.

The higher you are lifted by the remarks of a flatterer, the flatter you feel when you come down to the truth again.

"There," said a charming lady, with a naive expression that made her face radiant, pointing to an ebony case of chinaware, "that is my brick-bat cabinet."

A doctor went out for a day's hunting, and on coming home complained that he hadn't killed anything. "That's because you did not attend to your legitimate business," said his

It is said that an army worm recently traveled into Boston, where it met a young lady, who looked at it through her eye-glass and called it by its Latin name, whereupon it im-mediately died.

"Rosalind" wrote to an editor, asking how, to "fire a plaque." The hard harted wretch replied that if the plaque was like a great many he had seen the quickest and cheapest plan would be to "fire" it out of the window.

"Who was the first into the breach?" asked Prof. Stearns, when the class in history was up. "The patch," said the new smart boy. But the Professor marked him one minus, and said no; the hole was in before the

"I am a self-made man," said a native of Stonington the other day to a New York gen-tleman, with whom he had been driving a shar, bargain. "Glad to hear you say so," responded the New Yorker, who had been worsted in the trade, "for it relieves the Lord of a great responsibility." A Subtle distinction: Jones (who is of an

inquiring mind) "Ain't you getting tired of hearing people say, 'That is the beautiful Miss Belsize!'?" Miss Belsize (a professional beauty): "Oh, no. I'm getting tired of hearing people say, 'Is that the beautiful Miss Belsize?'"

Strange Impertinence.—Pastor: "Yes, Mrs. Brown. Taking into consideration the fact that the Smiths hardly ever pay their pew rents, it is strangely bad taste on their part to sing so loudly, and throw such unction into their prayers." Mrs. Brown: "Quite too terribly shocking."

Something for Nothing .- Young lady: "And you really mean to say that at times you don' have enough to eat. Why, I always thought that poor people in the country could get eggs, bacon, milk and vegetables for nothing!" Country woman: "Only three things we get for nuffin, Miss—air, water, and the

Che Consehold.

" TONIC." With Thanks for "Soothing Syrup." BY A. L. L.

Friend, did you ever chance to pick From out a brood one downy chick And when its frightened peep was heard Note motions of the mother Blustering and bustling all around. With drooping wings raking the ground, With ruffled feathers, outstretched neck, Her bill prepared your eyes to peck:

Stands first on this foot, then on that, With anxious cluck or scared "ca-dat; Now at your face she'll make a dash. Then flutter round you like a flash; Zigzag, across, direct, oblique, With quivering muscles, threatening beak, Each movement shows her perturbation. As well as grim determination,

There are some ladies who, with pen, Cut many capers like this hen; If a pet hobby you should touch I'll venture you will say as much, I've such experience had of late, The facts, in brief, I'd like to state One of our Household chanced to say Don't iron and bake the self-same day;

"You'd something burn beside the wood, To your great sorrow if you should," I differed with my Household friend. "To bake our bread on ironing day, Our other bakings as we may.' Thus utilize a meal-time fire,

And freshly bake as we require Alack! I had picked up a chicken, And the doughty mother hen, With each nerve and muscle quivering Pitches at me with her pen, And my friend, Mrs. Precision

Shares the lightening of her eye, Shares with me the "Soothing Syrup," Mixed for us by E. L. Nye. First, we ll analyze the compound It is not mixed very smooth,

On the surface it looks peppery. Bu perhaps the mind 'twill soothe, "Do n be afraid or troubled," (Surely that sounds very well), Lest dear Mrs. Clover's baking Should some one's alms-basket swell She has six mighty men, all warriors,

She has four small mouths to feed, With all these around her table She will all that baking need: How she battles for her Clover, Lauds her judgment to the skies, Vows 'twas not her " plan" that failed her, But the "blow" and "lazy" cries.

Now she pecks at Mrs. Precision. Her laugh was a ghastly grin, With another cackling flutter, Measures it as "mighty thin;" Next "our plan," Now in our faces Must the raging biddy go, She'll not be forever "sticking," With us in "eternal dough."

Too much "staleness" baking "freshness" Then she flutters for a spree; Stamps around our "plans and practice, Coos: "Good Lord! deliver me, Hear her cur-r-r, she's got her chicken She has put all foes to flight; See her cronies gathering round her, Crown her victor of the fight.

Well, we're glad she's got her chicken, Lay her rumpled feathers smooth, With Mrs. Clover, of the "Syrup" Take a dose their nerves to soothe We are soothed. Let Mrs. Clover Bake from rise to set of sun, Feed her men-of-war with dainties,

If her ironing's rever done. Still with "staleness" we'll bake "freshne With the same stew, boil and fry; Sometimes still disturb the feathers

Of our Household biddy, E. L. Nye. Thanks for the "Syrup" Sister Nye. Its good effects none can deny;

The virtues of my "Tonic" try,

I'm sure 'twill to your case apply.

"DA CAPO."

A. L. L. believes that the hot weather and the discussion of warm topics has de veloped the fact that the "head feminine' has a temper. No doubt about it. I wouldn't give a brass button for a woman of the "meek as Moses" order: they are too "goody-goody" to be of any real value to see the need for help in the house, has in a promiscuous world. Seriously, in reference to this "concen-

tration of energy" business, the ironing and baking the same day question, it strikes me that every woman ought to give enough thought to her work to know whether she can combine the two with ease and profit, or not. It is not possible to lay down arbitrary laws for the ordering baking is in progress. If she is baking of a household. No two families were cookies she will open the oven door every ever exactly alike, no two women ever time she changes her irons and take a and even were it possible, there are too does not fret, she works and watches. She many varying outside influences, often is very busy and grows very weary, but fixed programme, like the excellent (on and when she has "cleaned up." and has 165 & 167 Woodward Ave. paper) schedules of cook-books and smoothed down her hair and put on her paper) schedules of cook-books and treatises on Housewifery, and I hold that pure white apron in place of the large BUGGIES for Dealers' Medium Work; Low treatises on Housewifery, and I hold that the easiest housekeeping and the best calico work apron, you can see a look of

managed home is that in which the daily cheerful victory in her eyes which does routine is most flexible, and allowed to one good to look upon. bend itself to the exigences of the case. A house in which "everything goes by trary, will read or write while the baking clockwork," as we sometimes hear it said. is apt to be a mighty uncomfortable place to stay. Any innovation on established rule is like "stopping the clock," and the offender feels painfully sure of having thrown the whole domestic machinery out of gear. The housekeeping should serve the family, not the family the house-

When I was admiral and rear guard of the kitchen brigade, I found I could not use flatirons and baking tins the same day without getting both mentally and physically uncomfortable, in short, I generally got somewhat unbalanced in temper about the time the last cookie was in a state to be eaten and the last frill fluted. I believe it the honey, and in her haste often wounds as much a Christian duty to avoid what incites to ill temper as to subdue angry passions when aroused, therefore, I ironed generally on Monday afternoons and devoted the whole of Tuesday forenoon to the oven and the flour barrel, and a general 'tidying up" which left the premises in perfect order. The saving of fuel was never considered, the woodbox was always

But it would be unwise, if not impossible, for a woman with a larger family and more cares to wash and iron the same day, especially as a churn full of cream generally reposed in a cool bath in the cellar, awaiting attention as soon as the white flag of surrender floated from the clothesline. The strength should not be overtasked. for physical and mental weakness is sure to follow undue effort. Every housekeeper can, if she will but take thought. help herself to many leisure moments by judicious planning of her duties, but that planning, in my humble opinion, must be by herself, with special reference to her own needs, to the size and circumstances of her family, and to her own health and strength. BEATRIX.

fuli

FARM WORK AND FLOWERS.

I have not been silent on the subjects discussed in the Household the past few being one of the same busy, bustling farmers' wives, those letters have been of the deepest interest to me.

I have always disliked the idea of spend-

so have had a habit of trying frequently periments, and so have a little more time to spare, but although it may do for a farm accomplished with so much less outan eggwhip or a ring pot cleaner. Being feel quite sure of seeing a different state of things, and Daisy (and the rest of us) shall have what she requires conceded, and farm it might and should be, viz., the most free, happy and healthy life on earth for man, the present and have a few words with and the buttonholing carefully done. those who were my customers last spring.

This drouth has made flower raising put them around the roots of the plants. Leaves and rotted straw thrown around -never saw more beautiful zinnias or hollyhocks, petunias or balsams than I could show now, and I often wish I could know of the success of those who have tried raising flowers for the first time this season. Try again if you fail at first, you will soon become much attached to the flowers. and you will find the work healthful and a perfect rest and recreation for body and

I have lately taken up my tulips, crocusses, grape hyacinths, snow flakes, daffodils and jonquils. I purchased these bulbs of Eastern florists a long time ago, and they have increased so much. I have more than I wish to plant, so I will send them out to any who will send me their order, at the following prices: Grape hyacinth and snow flake, 10 cts per doz: jonquils and daffodils, 15 cts: crocus, 18 cts: tulips, 25 cts; mixed colors of every conceiveable tint, from pure white to darkest maroon, both double and single. Address with stamps, notes, small silver, or P. O. order. AARON'S WIFE.

Box 297, Fentonville, Genesee County. ---

Dear ladies of the Household, why do

THE "OLD BOY" IS AMONG US.

you quarrel about your baking and ironing? Do you not see that you have unequal powers and unequal executive ability, and that what one from methodical habits is able to do with ease, another from lack of method and application is unable to do at all, or to do very imperfectly? A. L. L., the wife of a well to do farmer,

who, while he is a liberal provider, fails disciplined herself to think in several directions at once, and has taught herself to economise every action and every moment. She can therefore make ready the batch of bread, or cookies, or pies for the baking while the oven and irons are heating, and with her clothes basket at hand, will do the most of her ironing while the manage their work in the same fashion, peep at the browning goodies within. She necessitating rapid changes of plan, for a, the final outcome is altogether satisfactory,

The sprightly E. L. Nye, upon the con-

is in progress, will feel a little, just a little, vexed every time she is obliged to leave the more congenial employment to look after the less pleasant, and when she is through will send one of the other seventeen to look after the twins; and wearies herself thinking of the ironing and mending which must be done to-morrow. A. L. L. has a place for everything and everything in its place. E. L. Nye has a place for everything and everything in its place-at times. A. L. L. does not extract a great deal of the honey of laughter from the flowers of life, neither does she often wound herself with the poison of "fretting." E. L. Nye hunts eagerly for herself and her friends by her too great eagerness to avoid the poisons. She enjoys intensely the delights of living, but her distaste for all unpleasant surroundings is so great as to cause her unhappiness, and this unhappiness is all the greater because she is conscious that its source is largely her own creation. She admires order and will have it to a certain extent, but she is vexed that she must

whip herself to the task of producing it. A. L. L. will never know many of the beaut:ful heights over which E. L. Nye will roam enchanted, but on the other hand she will never explore many of the gloomy caverns of "carking care" into which her friends will plunge. One will live an equable life, the other will be today on the heights, to-morrow in the caverns. Without a large family of children A. L. L. will live long and contentedly, while E. L. Nye, with or without the problematical "seventeen and the twins," is in for a long race with death and will be both very happy and very miserable. These are the opinions, after long cogita-

tion, of an A PRETY TABLE SPREAD.

OLD BOY.

Calling the other day upon a friend, one of those charming old ladies who have learned the art of "growing old gracefulmonths for lack of interest, far from it, for ly," and whose silver hair is literally "a crown of glory," I found her at work upon what seemed a rather hap-hazard collection of motley scraps, but which when spread out proved to be the beginning of ing the most of my time at housework, and a very pretty table cover. Upon an army blanket of dark grey as a foundation she to accomplish the feat of "baking and had arranged roses and buds, daisies, ironing" the same day, and other like ex- trumpet flowers, leaves, and flowers unknown to botanists but which sometimes blossom upon printed fabrics, cut from while, Nature is sure to warn us with cretonne, and after having basted them in languor and unstrung nerves that double place, forming a deep border with larger burdens will surely be resented. While clusters in each corner, she was buttonwe are so thankful to see the work on the holing each spray round the edge with zephyr yarn of a hue to correspond most lay of strength, and in so much less time nearly with its general color. I had seen than formerly, having machinery for al- directions for such work before. but had most all the different departments of out had an idea it would be like an oil paintdoor work, it would be gratifying to see ing, handsomest at a distance, but instead some greater improvements indoors than it was very neat and pretty. The whole was to be finished with a worsted fringe, of a very hopeful, sanguine disposition, I and the entire cost of material, (she had the bianket) would be less than a dollar. Recognizing the "capabilities" of the materials, I am sure that a very handsome life shall no longer be the reverse of what and elegant spread could be made by using a square of pressed flannel, seal brown, dark blue or green, as a basis and arrangwoman or child. I have many a plan in ing the cretonne flowers thereon. The my mind by which this object could be flowers must of course be very neatly cut accomplished, but will leave the subject for out and taste exercised in arrangement.

The new style of spread just introduced in Detroit by a young lady lately returned somewhat discouraging, and proved fatal to | from the East, consists of squares of cresome of our plants. But keep the soil well | tonne, each a bright flower, gay little bird stirred and loose, and when you pull weeds or butterfly, of which a sufficient number are cut, sewed together and the seams covered with black braid, which is featherthem will be a great help I have had an stitched on each edge with bright silk. abundance of flowers all through the season Two blocks of the same pattern are generally used. It would be possible to produce a very handsome spread by taking squares of cloth of two colors not too decidedly in contrast, and ornamenting each with a sprig cut from the convenient cretonne and buttonholed to place, uniting the squares and concealing the seams with a braid as before described. Fringe for finish can be obtained at any upholstery establishment, or the woolen ball fringe which several years ago was so much in vogue as dress trimming, can often be utilized as an edge. BRUNEFILLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### TAYLOR,WOOLFENDEN & CO., Dry Goods Retailers, First Semi-Annnal CLEARING SALE

In order to reduce our stock before inventory and not carry over Spring and Summer Goods, we shall on

MONDAY, JUNE 20th,

offer our Entire Stock of Seasonable Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices. The Goods are New and Desirable . d we propose to keep our stock fresh by clearing up each season. Parties wanting anything in Spring and Summer Goods will find this sale just what we advertise, a Clearing Sale, and prices are put upon the goods to move them. We offer a line of Black Silks at lower prices than ever before sold in Detroit. Gent's Neckwear regardless of Cost. Summer Silks and Dress Goods, Mantillas, Cloaks, Sacques, Haverlocks and Ulsters at bargain prices. All Spring and Summer Underwear marked down low.

a12-ram-3m

#### The Adulteration of Sugar.

In England as well as in this country the subject of food adulteration is attracting uncommon attention, and legislation has been called upon to assist in protecting the innocent consumer, upon whom countless frauds have been committed. Many of the staple articles of food, such as milk, butter, and flour were found by a recent analysis to contain an average of over 15 per centum of adulteration. In some cases the foreign matter was found to be merely harmless, but in many more cases the adulterants were noxious and highly injurlous to health.

The most extensive adulterations practiced in this country are those which affect a prime necessity of rich and poor alike sugar. It is a fact not widely known that the sugar interest of the United States ranks first in importance and extent of all departments of commerce, and of the entire imports into the States onesixth in bulk and value is sugar.

These broad facts indicate the vastness of the sugar consumption, and the fact that sugar enters largely into nearly all forms of infants' food that are used as substitutes for their mothers' milk is a cogent reason why dangerous adulteration of sugar should be prevented.

All laws that have been devised prove practically inoperative so far as protecting the consumer who buys in small quantities, for though the refiner who makes a business of adulterating sugar may be required to label his packages "New Process," or even name the deleterious substances with which pure sugar is debase still the consumer rarely sees the origina package, or if he does, is unlikely to ex amine it closely. The principal substance used in the debasement of sugar is starch made from corn, commonly known as glu-cose, which although not as harmful as many other substances with which sugars are adulterated, is still comparatively worthless is saccharine power, and, therefore, fraudulent when offered as sugar. But the danger of putting into the delicate stomachs of infants, sugar that is contaminated with muristic acid, muriate of tin or other harmful substances, cannot be exaggerated, and the use of "New Process" sugars should be discouraged by all reputable dealers, and with greater emphasis by consumers who can demand sugars that are known to be pure. The most extensive sugar refiners in the world are Messrs. Havemeyer & Elder, and it is a satisfaction to be able to state that every package of sugar sent out from their refineries (which in extent are like a city in themselves in in extent are like a city in themselves in Brooklyn, E. D.) contains a guarantee that at is absolutely pure. The wise consumer will not need to be told that it is better economy to buy pure sugar or syrup than that which has been reduced in strength.

Of course the safest way to secure pure sugar is to purchase an original package, and at the extensive refineries we have and at the extensive refineries we have named half barrels are put up as well as barrels, and contain the guarantee to which affidavit was published Nov. 18, 1878. In buying a diamond or a piece of silk, the purchaser who displays the greatest wis-dom is the one who relies on the reputation of a great name as a guarantee of the excellence of an article of which he is excellence of an article of which he is comparatively ignorant, and an affidavit issuing from the great refineries of the Havemeyers is as certain a guarantee of the purity of sugar as is obtainable. It is an interesting fact to note that the guar-antee of the Havemeyers is not an indorse-ment of their sugar based upon the reports of formers or other subordinates but a of foremen or other subordinates, but a statement of positive practical knowledge of the active members of a vast industria

The Sanitary Engineer, a journal that has made itself an authority on matters of hygiene, remarks in a recent issue that each of a number of named groups of food, in which adulteration is practiced. "contains material for years of careful investigation and study" by the gentlemen appointed by the State Board of Health. Pending the appearance of reports from these gentlemen, which will probably reveal many strange facts, consumers of sugar at least have a safeguard.—N. Y. Times, Aug. 10th.

#### The Salt Industry.

A dispatch from Washington says that report upon the salt manufacture of the United States, prepared by O. L. Rowland, special agent for the chemical industry of the census bureau, gives some interesting statistics in relation to this article. It shows a large increase of production of salt in the past 20 years. The entire production in 1860 was 12,277,298 bushels, in 1870, 17,606,105, and in 1880, 29,800,208 bushels. In 1860 the State of New York furnished 7,521,335, or 59 per cent. of the entire production, while Michigan furnished but .03 per cent. Twenty years later Michigan outstripped New York and produced 12,425,885 bushels, an amount almost equal to the production of all the States in 1860, and 414 per cent, of the supply of 1880, New York contributing not quite 30 per cent. of the aggregate production. The average depth of the Michigan wells is 881 feet, while those of New York are but 274 feet, but the strength of the brine in Michigan is brine is but 69 degrees. The Virginia wells are of less depth than even New York, being but 263 feet, with a brine 86 the disadvantage of deep wells 902 feet, with brine of but 361 degrees strength.

Kentucky bores 500 feet for brine of 34 degrees. Pennsylvania, 884 feet, with brine of 28 degrees. Nevada finds brine of 12 degrees at 150 feet. Utah apparent-ly possesses greater facilities for salt manuly possesses greater facilities for sair manufacture from her great lake with brine at the surface and second in strength only to that of Michigan, which is but 84 degrees stronger. The product of Utah in 1880 was 483,800 bushels and in 1870, 1,950 els; in 1860 none. Of \$8,225,740 cap tal invested in this enterprise, New York has \$082,286,1 and Michigan \$2,147,200 or 54 per cent. of the aggregate capital by

#### CITY ITEMS.

THE Wabash freight tariff will be printe and issued this week.

HON, JAMES B. BIRNEY, minister to the Hague, is home on a visit, and was in Detroit on Saturday.

THERE is said to be a gentleman in Binghampton, N. Y. who wants to buy the Biddle House. If the sale should be consummated, Detroit will celebrate.

THE fight between City Attorney Russell and Jimmy Duck over the influences of base hall is becoming warmer. Jimmy is batting his opponent all over the field.

JACOB WISE, a brakeman on the Michigan Central railroad, has commenced an action against the company, for \$30,000, for injuries received while coupling cars at Leoni, on the 5th day of last February.

THE police have been instructed to enforce the ordinance against obstructing the streets, and all business men leaving their signs out after closing hours and on Sundays will be complained of in the Recorder's Court.

THE bucket shop in the Griswold House block, closed its doors on Wednesday last, and some of its customers are mourning the loss of sums varying from \$10 to \$150. The steady advance of wheat is what fetched it.

A NUMBER of Canadian farmers living below Petite Cote have been in the habit of bringing vegetables to this city and selling the same at the market. They have paid the wagon market fee of 10 cents, and for this sum have been given all the privileges of the market. Lately Inspector Lane got after them under the peddlers' ordinance, and to avoid being hauled up they have taken out a icense for peddling.

An excursion to Niagara Falls, will be given over the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, and Great Western railways on Tuesday, September 6th. The excursion will be run by special train from Grand Haven, to the Falls, without change of cars. Tickets will be on sale at all stations on the line of the Milwaukee road, and are good for a two days visit at the Falls. The fare for the ound trip has been placed at an exceedingly low rate, and the excursion will no doubt prove a success. The party will be under the charge of Messrs. Gibbons & Bendit, who have made special arrangements at the Falls for reduced rates at the hotels, and also for the issuing of coupon tickets to the points of interest at less than one half the usual cost.

What about that Dear-born fair ground anyhow? Is there ever to be an exhibition there? Such are the question often asked us and of which we are unable to answer. It looks very much as if the \$2,700 of the people's money, which was voted by the board of supervisors to help that enterprise along, was foolishly given away—Wayne Review. One-half of the amount named was given to the alleged agricultural society at Dearborn, and the other half to the society at Trenton. The latter has fine grounds, and buildings, and will hold a fair October 5, 6 and 7. The Dearborn folks have made no sign—except to sign a receipt have made no sign—except to sign a receipt for the \$1,350.—Evening News.

Mr. John M. Farland is the big end of the Dearborn Agricultural Society, but he is probably too modest to have a fair just to exhibit himself. But John, if Wayne County pays you for an exhibition, walk up to the scratch and let us see you. We want something for our money.

AYER'S Ague Cure has saved thousands of lives in the malarial districts of this and other countries. It is warranted a certain and speedy remedy, and free from all harmful

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for all those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our best female population. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

THE A. S. T. Co. ever since the introduction of the metal shoe tip by them, have been searching for some material that had its merits as to wear, and not its objectionable appearance. This they now have in their tip known as the A. S. T. Co. Black, and parents should ask for them.

Over 165,000 Howe Scales have been sold. Send for Catalogue to BORDEN SELLECK & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

NEARLY all the ills that afflict mankind can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as quickly and surely, without interfering with your duties, as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See advertisement.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age. For over thirty-four years

DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT rranted to cure Croup, Colic, Sp Diarrhœ and Dysentery, taken internally, and So Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatiss Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, exter nally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without if it was \$10 a bottle, Sold by Druggists at 25 and 50tc. Depot, 42 Murray st., N. Y.

CANVASSERS make from \$25 to \$50 perwe selling goods for E.G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 B clay St., New York. Send for catalogue and term and 19-1y

#### COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Aug. 23, 1881. Flour,-The receipts of flour in this market the past week footed up 7,892 bbls, and the shipments 8.616 bbls. The market is unsettled but higher, the advance in wheat having compelled millers to raise the price of their product, and any further advance

We quote:

Wheat.-The receipts of wheat for the week have been 211,901 bu., against 179,481,bu. the pre vious week. Shipments, 123,875 bu. The marke opened yesterday with a weak feeling among holders, and prices declined sharply until No. 1 sold at \$129\frac{1}{2}, against \$133 on Saturday. All futures declined in a corresponding ratio, and every one seemed anxious to get rid of what wheat they had. Towards the close there was a better feeling apparent, and prices went up 1/4c, closing at \$1 291/4 for No. 1. No. 2 do at \$1 2614, No. 2 red at \$1 3014. In future August closed at \$1 29%, September at \$1 30%, Oc tober \$1 32%, and November \$1 34%. It is though that the decline will not go any further. Corn.-Neglected and very unsettled, no about 65@67.

Oats. -The market continues quiet. yesterday included one carload of No. 2 white at Barley .- Is quiet; receipts are light, and the

market has not well opened. Good to choice sar ple lots can be placed at \$1 25@1 65 per cental. Feed.-Offerings are very light and the wants of the market are not supplied. Prices are unsettled Bran would command about \$14, but even at tha

erm there are none to be had. ments 27,566 lbs. There is an active demand for choice table butter, and 21c per lb. is paid for mch lots, but very little that would grade choice i

being received. The general run of stock sells at 190,20c per lb. ments none. The market is very firm, with full cream Michigan quoted at 101/2@11c per lb. Apples.-With state stock the market is well upplied at \$2@2 25 per bbl. Fancy table apple

Few are moving; city hand-picked are elling at \$2 55@2 60.

\$2 45@2 50 per bbl. @15c; state, 15@20c, and New York, 20@25c per lb. tock it is held at 25c.

Eggs.—Market firm, and prices steady at 16c per Salt .- Firm at \$1 30 for Onondaga: Saginaw at

Dried Apples.-Almost nominal; a few are lators' hands and occasional small held in speculators' hands and occasional small orders are filled at about 7c for quarters. No vaporated fruit is moving. Grapes.-Ives' seedlings sell at \$1@5; Concord

Melons.-Fresh water melons, \$17@18 per 100; outmegs scarce at \$4 50@5.

Onions.—The market is pretty well supplied a

others.—The market is pretty wen supplied of about \$4.50 per.bbl.

Pears.—Common descriptions are being freel-offered at \$3.50@450 per bbl or at \$1.25@1.50 per bushel, Bartletts, \$5.50@6 per bbl.

Plums.—Damsons and Green Gages are in market at the rate of \$5 50@4 50 per bu; supplies are

light as yet.

Peaches,--Receipts are light, but they are about all the market requires at prices prevalent. White descriptions are quoted at \$4@4 00 per bu; yellow do \$5,00@6.

Whortleberries.-Receipts are light, and for ine fruit prices are well sustained at about \$4 50 @5 09 per bu. Provisions.—The market is again higher for

all grades of pork, and very firm. Lard is a shade higher, and so are hams and shoulders. Mess beef is lower. Quotations in this market are as follows: 19 75 (220 00) 19 75 (220 00) 21 00 (221 50) 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 13 00 13 00 11 00 11 15 0 (212 00) 

Hides .- Prices of hides in this market are steady at the following quotations: Dry saited.
Dry Flint.
Green kip.
Dry kip.
Green calf-akins.
Cured, do
Dried calf-akins.
Deakin skins, each 

Hay.-The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan avenue scales during the past week: Monday—17 loads: five at \$14; three at \$15 and \$13; two at\$16; one at \$17, \$14 50, \$18 50 and \$12. Tuesday—30 loads: five at \$16, \$15 50 and \$12. four at \$17t \$15 and \$13; two at \$15 75; one at \$16

50.

Wednesday—32loads: nine \$15; eight at \$14; four at \$16; three at \$17; two at \$14 50 and \$12 50; one at \$15 75, \$15 50, \$15 25 and \$12.

Thursday—20 loads: seven at \$15; three at \$18; two at \$15 50, \$14, \$13 and \$10 75; one at \$16 and \$14 50.
Friday—21 loads: seven at \$14; four at \$16; three at \$15; two at \$18, \$17 and \$13; one at \$1250.
Saturday—20 loads: six at \$15; five at \$17; three at \$16; two at \$11; one at \$15 50, \$14 50, \$14 and \$12.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Aug. 20, 1881.

The following were the receipts at these yards Caro D. G. H. & M. R'y. Dexter Raton Rrpids.... CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered ,500 head, against 894 last week. Taken as a whole the quality of the cattle were the poorest we have ever seen in the yards. But few even passibly good cattle were among the 1.500 head. The larger ortion consisted of thin yearlings, old cows and s arge sprinkling of bulls, and while the market for this class of cattle was 25 to 30 cents per hundred lower than last week, yet anything of a good qualisold well up to last week's rates. The fe lipped from the Buffalo Express shows that abou the same state of affairs prevails in that market: "Another flood of light, trashy stuff during the coming week will make owners sick, or we are much mistaken, as the market for the kind in question closes from 25 to 50c per cwt, lower than a week ago. Even at the strong decline noted, butchers are reluctant in taking hold, all of them apparently being well supplied."

At the close of the market here a large number of cattle were still in the hands of the drovers, some of whom were forced to ship East, while others from near the city drove their ome, where they ought to remain until they are in a marketable condition. A few such markets as hat of Saturday will teach our drovers a lesson and farmers will be permitted to keep their cattle until they are in a fit condition not only for this market, but for any in the country. Good cattle are always in demand at high prices. The market closed at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Fair to good mixed butchers' stock 3 50 024 25 Coarse mixed butchers' stock 2 90 63 40 Stockers 2 90 63 40

Payne sold Sam Andrews a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock, av 693 lbs, at \$3 40.
Barton sold Rice 3 good butchers' steers, av 896 lbs, at\$4 25, and a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock, av 900 lbs, at \$3 55.
Payne sold Drake 12 stockers, av 720 lbs, at \$3 25.
C. Roe sold McGee a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock, av 768 lbs, at \$3 40.
Barber sold Burt Spencer 3 stockers, av 763 lbs, at \$3 40.

dams sold Drake 10 feeders, av 889 lbs, at \$3 Adams sold Drake 10 reeders, av ee9 10s, at \$3
50.

Platt sold Downs a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock, av 708 lbs, at \$3
85.

Capwell sold H Roe a mixed lot of 27 head of fair butchers' stock, av 867 lbs, at \$3
50.

Meyers sold H. Fileschman a mixed lot of 5 head of fain butchers' stock, av 862 lbs, at \$3
0.

Clark sold Downs 2 good butchers' steers, av 965 lbs, at \$4, and a mixed lot os 6 head of fair butchers' stock, av 880 lbs, at \$3
0.

Richmond sold H. Fileschman a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock, av 680 lbs, at \$3
0.

Dolph sold Rice 8 good butchers' steers and helfers, av 990 lbs, at \$4
0.

Clark sold Drake 10 stockers, av 663 lbs, at \$3
1246.

Clark sold Drake 10 stockers, av 663 lbs, at \$3
1246.

Beardsiee sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 15
head of fair butchers' stock, av 777 lbs, at \$3 5,0
and 3 bulls, av 766 lbs, at \$2 70.

Brant sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 33 head
of thin butchers' stock, av 605 lbs, at \$3 35.

Chase sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 33 head
of thin butchers' stock, av 700 lbs, at \$3 40, and a bull
weighing 1,040 lbs, at \$2 75.

Sly sold Rice a mixed lot of 38 head of fair butchers' stock, av 790 lbs, at \$3 50.

C. Roe sold Andrews 8 fair butchers' heifers, av
783 lbs, at \$4.

Clark sold Drake 8 feeders, av 805 lbs, at \$3 50,
and a mixed lot of 16 head of thin butchers' stock
to Oberhoff, av 687 lbs, at \$3 25.

Lovewell sold H. Fisechman 4 good butchers'
steers, av 915 lbs, at \$4 30, and a fair cow weighing
1,090 lbs, at \$3 50.

Mosier gold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 25 head

Mosier gold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 25 head

Mosier sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 25 head f coarse butchers' stock and stockers, av 708 lbs, Lovewell seld Rice 2 bulls, av 1,145 lbs, at \$2 50 Beardslee sold Drake 9 stockers, av 900 lbs, at \$

Wm Wreford & Co sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot Wm Wreford & Co sold Burt spencer a mixed lot of 40 head of fair western butchers' stock, av 931 lbs, at \$3 55, and 23, av 909 lbs, at \$3 75.

Lovewell sold Drake 2 good butchers' cows, av 1,420 lbs, at \$4 40.

H. Flieschman sold Ellis a mixed lot of 22 head of thin butchers' stock, av 804 lbs, at \$3 35, and 25 stockers to Drake, av 815 lbs, at \$3 40.

Brown & Spencer sold McGee a mixed lot of 26 head of thin butchers' stock, av 865 lbs, at \$3 25.

Bresnahan sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock, av 700 lbs, at \$3 15.

Gibbs sold Drake 24 stockers, av 883 lbs, at \$3 25.

Patten sold Drake 4 good butchers' steers, av 1,-

SHEEP. The receipts of sheep numbered 1,042 head

billed through, leaving less than 400 on sale. The market was fairly active and prices averaged about 25 cents per hundred h'gher than last week, Adams sold Morey 74 (part lambs), av 84 lbs, at

Adams sold Hays 56, av 77 lbs, at \$3 60.

Patten sold C Roe 21, av 100 lbs, at \$4.

Hagerman sold Downs 100, av 98 lbs, at \$4 10.

Hall sold Downs 26 (part lambs), av 75 lbs, at \$3 per head. H Roe sold Downs 74 (part lambs), av. 84 lbs, at \$4 25 and \$7 50 added on the lot.

The offerings of hogs numbered 835, agains 1,051 last week. The quality of the receipts show no improvement and as the eastern markets are flooded with Michigan and Indiana "grassers," for which there is little demand, prices were pu down another 25 cents per hundred on Saturday is

this market. Judson sold Drake 8, av 237 lbs, at \$5 50, McMullen sold Webb Bros. 12, av 205 lbs, at \$3 30.

Payne sold Webb Bros. 25, av 201 lbs, at \$5 50.

Lomason sold Drake 27, av 183 lbs, at \$5 25.

Banker sold H. Roe 72, av 189 lbs, at \$5 25.

Banker sold Drake 26, av 223 lbs, at \$5 85.

Clark sold Drake 16, av 200 lbs, at \$5 80.

Clark sold Drake 16, av 200 lbs, at \$5 80.

Blise sold Webb Bros. 72, av 184 lbs, at \$5 25.

Lovewell sold Drake 20, av 213 lbs, at \$5 85.

Sly sold Webb Bros. 15, av 216 lbs, at \$5 85.

Patten sold C Roe 14, av 147 lbs, at \$5.

King's Yards.

Monday, August 22, 1881. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with a large number of cattle and a rather light attendance of buyers. There was more fair to good butchering cattle among the offerings than there was at the Central Yards on Saturday, and for these there was a fair demand, while the poorer grades were almos ntirely neglected. At the close of the market quite a number of cattle were left over. Prices averaged about the same as those of Saturday. Goodworth sold Drake 3 feeders, av 916 lbs, at \$3

Goodworth sold Drake 3 feeders, av 916 lbs, at \$3
75.

Aldrich sold Billkofski 3 fair butchers' heifers, av 740 lbs, at \$3
75.

Oberhoff sold Marx 6 fair butchers' steers and heifers, av 860 lbs' at \$3
75.

Goodworth sold Genther 2 good butchers' steers, av 915 lbs, at \$4
10.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock, av 766 lbs, at \$3
10, and 5 to Stucker, av 646 lbs, at \$3
10, and 5 to Stucker, av 646 lbs, at \$3
10s, at \$4
10s, at \$3
10s, at \$3
10s, at \$3
10s, at \$4
10s, at \$3
10s, at \$4

Eintt sold Knoch 5 good butchers' steers and heifers, av 954 lbs, at \$4. McHugh sold Stucker a mixed lot of 15 head of coarse butchers' stock, av 700 lbs, at \$2 80. Pickering sold Rauss 3 good butchers' steers, av 890 lbs, at \$4. Fritchey sold Hirsch 6 fair butchers' steers and 90 lbs, at \$4. Fritchey sold Hirsch 6 fair butchers' steers and leifers, av 785 lbs, at \$3 63, and 6 thin ones, av 48 lbs, at \$3 30. Major sold Kraft 5 fair butchers' steers and heif-

Major sold Kraft 5 fair butchers' steers and heif-ers, av 836 lbs, at \$38 stockers, av 980 lbs, at \$325. Anatey sold Drake 3 stockers, av 980 lbs, at \$3, 25. Patrick sold Drake 11 stockers, av 836 lbs, at \$3, and 3 good oxen, av 1,410 lbs, at \$425. Platt sold Gear a mixed lot of 7 head of thin batchers' stock, av 570 lbs, at \$3, 10,00 butchers' heifers, av 803 lbs, at \$4, and a fair one weighing 690 lbs, at \$3.75. H. Flieschman sold Genther 5 good butchers' H. Flieschman sold Genther 5 good butchers' steers and heifers, av 814 lbs, at \$4.

Barwise sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock, av 780 lbs, at \$3 25, and 3 good shipping steers to Drake, av 1,260 lbs, at \$4 90.

ond sold Drake 8 stockers, av 616 lbs, at 33. Fritchey sold Drake 6 stockers, av 593 lbs, at \$3. Patrick sold Kammon a mixed lot of 11 head of hin butchers' stock, av 784 lbs, at \$3 15.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 16,367 against 13,022, the pre rious week. The market opened on Monday with large supply of cattle, the great majority of which were of common quality, but with rather more good medium weight steers than on the Monday previous, which were in good demand at \$5 20@5 90, mostly at \$5 50@5 60. Light and light medium weight steers were in fair supply and sold at \$4 45@4 85 for corumon to fair at \$5@5 65 for good to choice. Mixed butchers' stock were in large supply and hard to sell at \$3 40@3 90 for fair to good, and common at \$2 90@3 35. Stockers ranged from \$3 20 to \$3 65 and feeders \$1 15@4 25. Among the sales of Michigan cattle were: 20 steers, av 1,093 lbs, at \$4 85; 11 do, av 904 lbs, at \$4 75; 29 mixed butchers', av 855 lbs, at \$3 85; 23 do, av 1,162 lbs, at \$4 40; 15 do, av 1,003 lbs, at \$4 40; 16 do, av 875 lbs, at \$4 3716; 21 do, av 976 lbs, at \$4 25; 15 stockers, av 760 lbs, at \$3 85; 10 do, av 790 lbs, at \$3 87½; £0, av 872 lbs, at \$3 85; £0 do, av 790 lbs, at \$3 87½; £0, av 872 lbs, at \$3 65; £0, av 670 lbs, at \$3 40; £2, av 670 lbs, at \$3 20; £6 feeders, av 945 lbs, at \$4 20; 20 do, av 890 lbs, at \$4; 77. av 860 lbs, at \$4 15. On Tuesday the market for common grades was du.l and weak, with no change in prices. Good cattle Michigan steers, av 1.047 lbs, sold at \$450: 38 do, av 1,038 lbs, at \$4 40; 17 mixed butchers' stock, av 870 lbs, at \$3 70; 21 do, av 963 lbs, at \$4; 23 stockers, av 954 lbs, at \$3 40. The market on Weanesday showed no material change. No Michigan cattle were reported on sale. Poor cattle were extremely dull while good grades were in demand. The fol lowing were the closing

QUOTATIONS

SHEEP:-Receipts 12,000 against 15,100, the pr rions week. There was an improved demand for choice to extra sheep on Monday for which price were better by 25@50c than a week ago. Commo sheep, however, showed little or no improvemen ver former prices, while lambs were 25@50c lowe than the current prices from the middle to the close of last week. We quote fair to good 80 to 90 Ib sheep at \$4@4 40; fair to good 90 to 100 lb do, \$4 25@4 60; fair to good 100 to 110 lb do, \$4 40@4 80; fair to good 130 to 140 lb do \$5 25@5 50. Western ambs, good to extra, \$5 50@6 55. Of Michigan sheep, 31, av 121 lbs, sold at \$5 50; 41, av 129 lbs, t \$5 40; 78, av 83 lbs, at \$4 25; 49 lambs, av 79 lb at \$6 55; 85, av 70 lbs, at \$5 75. The offerings or Tuesday and Wednesday were light and the market kept steady at Monday's rates. No Michigan sheep

Hogs.-Receipts 26,900, against 129,420 the pre vious week. The offerings on Monday were no extremely large, but the bulk of them were com non Michigan and Ohio hogs. A few York weights strictly corn-fed were sold to city dealers those weighing from 190 to 210 lbs being quotable at \$6 40@6 65; Michigan, Indiana and Ohio like weights, and half fat, \$5 75\( \tilde{6} 10\). Light hoge weighing from 140 to 180, strictly corn-fed, \$6\( \tilde{6} 6\) 20; if extra, a little more. Half fat Michigan, etc. like weights, \$5 25@5 75; if extra smooth, \$5 90 Pigs, \$5@5 50. Good to choice selected medium hogs, weighing from 280 to 270 lbs were in good supply and light demand at \$6 62%@6 90, two loads of fancy bringing \$7 10. Michigan and Indian selected half fat hogs, like weights, \$6@6 40. Coarse to fair mixed heavy ends \$4 25@5 25. Stags \$3 50@4 25. The market ruled dull and heavy on Tuesday and Wednesday, but prices were not quo ably lower. At the close on Wednesday some 20 oads, mostly grassy stock, was left over.

CATTLE.-Receipts for the week 38,121 against 29,743 the previous week. Shipments, 18,100. The market opened on Monday with a fair supply of cattle, and for fat shipping cattle, of which there were but few, the demand was active at prices 5@10c per hundred higher than at the close of the previous week. The receipts consisted largely of Texas and Western cattle of rather ordinary quali ty, the former selling at \$3 00@3 40, and the latter t \$3 50@4 6214. The best of the offerings sold at \$6 10@6 20, no really prime steers bei Mixed butchers ranged from \$2 35 to \$4 6214 for poor to choice. Stockers were in light supply and old at \$2 75@3 50. On Tuesday with a light supply the market was in sellers' favor and the prices of Monday were well sustained. The market on Wednesday for common natives was dull and but lew buyers for this class at any price, while good NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NEW SENIOR BUCKEYE CULTIVATOR.

FOR SEASON OF 1881. Seven Shovels and a Seeding



The Most Complete Cultivator in Use. Has many new and valuable

Has many new and valuable improvements for the coming season. They possess important advantages not found in any other. They can be used as a four or six shovel corn cultivator or seven shovels for fallow. They have the present low. They have the patent ro-tary shield, the only practical shield in use, and convenient foot treadles for raising the shovels. Our New Buckeye for 1881.

is complete and will suit the wost particular. It is decided. ly the best corn and fallow cultivator in the market. It is sold with or without seeding attachment, as desired. See our agent near you or send for descriptive circular,

P. P. MAST & CO., - Springfield, Ohio. ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Buckeye Force Feed Grain Drill, Buckeye Plow Sulky and Buckeye Cider Press.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BOSTON, MASS.

to E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Parker & Co., National Bank of North America. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. W. E. GOWDY,

MIX'S BANNER WIND MILL
Best made. Runs with less wind
ind has more power than any
o'her. Never blows down. Ten

#### Thoroughbred Horses FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a choice lot of large fashionably and richly bred colts and fillies which he offers for sale low and on accommodating terms; they are unsurpassed in breeding, being mainly of Lexington, Imported Leamington, Imported Warminster blood. Are one, two, and three years old; never ridden, except one, he never speeded. Also three grand and richly bred stallions, Morris, Afton and Last Chance.

Here is an opportunity never before offered in the Northwest. Why go south and east and buy weeds and culls, when you can get choicest and best at your doors. All registered in Bruce's American Stud Book. For particulars call on or address the undersigned at LOWELL, MICH.

JOHN M. MATHEWSON. jy26-3m

# mp for Price and Descriptional Fruits, etc. 7. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

"HOMES IN TEXAS," IS THE TITLE OF

aug23eow19t

A New Illustrated Pamphlet Descriptive of the country along and tributary to INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN R. R. and contains a good country map of the State it also contains the names and addresses of farmers and planters in Texas who have FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT. and those who will want farm hands for this year. A copy of this book will be mailed free to those who desire reliable information about Texas, upon application by letter or postal card to ALLEN McCOY, Gen'l Freight and Pass'r Agt., Palestine, Tex. ju5-4t

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"combined we challenge all such to a pu \$1,00 Agents wanted. Desc rue lovers of music. Save this notice as it boof FREE to true lovers of music. Save this notice as its STER LING MERRIT; requires little advertising. Deware of Schemers Address, National MUSIC CO, 243 State St, Uniong jy12eow26t at \$6 00@6 40. On Thursday the market for com

on grades showed a decline of 10 to 15 cents per undred, with other cattle in good request at form er quotations. Friday's market was steady, with no change in prices. There was a fairly active d on Saturday for all grades, the market closing steady at the following QUOTATIONS.

Hogs-Receipts 103,552, against 90,573 last week hipments, 93,576. There was a small supply on londay, and with a good local and shipping deand the market was firm at \$6@6 40 for mixed acking lots, and at \$6 40@6 85 for con choice heavy shippers. Light sold mostly at \$6 60 @675, and the bulk of the heavy goods at \$6 40@ \$5 70. On Tuesday the market was active and firm with the quality of the hogs improved. The mar-ket on Wednesday opened active and steady, but towards noon, the receipts having largely increased there was a general weakening, and prices fell off 5@10c per hundred on Tuesday's quotations. On Thursday the market was slow and weak but not quotably lower. The market of Friday was com paratively steady. The receipts fell off largely as compared with the day previous, and though the demand was not sharp, sellers were enabled to ob-tain Wedneeday's prices. The market was active and firm on Saturday, at an advance of 5c per hundred on choice grades, good to choice heavy selling at \$6 50@6 95, common to fair heavy \$6 10@6 45,

#### DETROIT, MICHIGAN. - MANUFACTURERS OF -HOMESTEAD SUPERPHOSPHATE

Made from pure acid Blood Meat, Bone Black and Potash.

Our works are among the most complete and extensive in the country, and have every appliance to enable us to furnish Standard Fertilizers at the lowest price. Our machinery is of modern and improved construction, and our goods are made nader the guidance of an able chemist, who inspects every lockfore being placed on the market. As manufacturers of animal charcoal, we have at our hands the most valuable material used in making fertilizers—viz: Bone Black Dust. This fertilizing substance contains eighty per cent of phosphate of lime, against fifty-five per cent contained in raw bones, and its well-known value commands so high a price in the European markets that but very few manufactures of fertilizers in this country use it. Although the Homestead fertilizer costs us more to manufacture than if prepared of the materials generally used. we shall continue its present high standard and place on the market a genuine pure Bone Black Phosphate. REDFORD, MICH., June 13th, 1880.

REDFORD, MICH., June 13th, 1880.

MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, Detroit, Mich.:

Gentlemen—The enclosed is a photograph of Wheat which was grown on my farm. Each was cut from a piece of ground five feet square, and put in with a nine hoe fertilizer drill, and seven inches apart. This is showing a less difference than the field will average. This was the third crop of wheat grown on the same ground, the soil being sand and clay loam. Each had the same chance, with one exception—the best had at the rate of two hundred younds to the acre of Homestead Superphosphate.

This wheat was cut on the 11th day of June, 1880, and weighed at the time of cutting, 6% pounds and 3 pounds respectively.

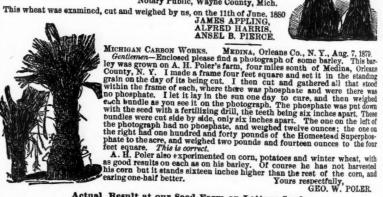
I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of Angust 1880.

f my knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of August, 1880.

ANSEL B. PIERCE,
Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.



Actual Result at our Seed Farm on Lettuce Seed. produced....... 583 lbs per acre was used........... 467 " Difference in favor of Homestead 116 "

116 lbs of Lettuce Seed, at \$1 25..... 560 lbs of Homestead, at \$40 per ton. 

\*.\* Send for Circulars, giving full reports of results, and all particulars in regard to use.

\*\*ET\* In places where we have no an horized agent we will send sample barrels of 200 lbs Homestead aperphosphate on receipt of \$4; Cotton, Corn and Wheat Grower, \$5; Homestead Tobacco Grower, \$6. Good Agents Wanted in Every Town.



### Salt in Agriculture!

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879. 
E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.
DEAR SIR:—The specimen of Refuse Salt you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed, and cityer the Glownto seath: DEAR SIR:—The Space of the Space of the Space of the Space of Spac

99,91

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the sah of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesis Salts also make it more valuable as Manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby, although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesis, which are all valuable in plant growth.

Very respectfully yours,

R. C. KEDZIE,

Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City WISCONSIN LANDS

line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad particulars, which will be sent free, ad CHAS. L. COLBY, missioner, MILWAUKEE, au16-18t

THE NEW - STRAWBERRY MILLIA JEFFERSON GRAP GBURROW FISHKILL NY aug-4t

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 31st day of July, A. D. 1877, executed by John Schwenk, and Margaret Schwenk, his wife, sometimes written Fanny, Schwenk, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Oswald Hesselbacher, of the same place, and recorded on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1877, at 10:50 o'clock A. M., in liber 140 of mortgages, on page 240, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and, whereas there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of \$1,011 84-100 (one thousand, eleven dollars and eighty-four cents), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY. THE NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1881, at eleven o'clock in the foremoon of said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all of that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, known and described as the westerly twenty-seven (27) feet of lot number seven (7), front and rear, by the entire depth, in block or section numbered twenty (20) of the St. Aubin farm, so-called, Said lot number seven being situated on the south side of Croghan Street, between St. hoth and the south side of Croghan Street, between (7), the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, the coets and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of fifty dollars (850), in said mortgage provided for in case of a foreclosure. Dated Detroit, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1881.

SEMPLE'S

#### SEMPLE'S Scotch Sheep Dip,

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warranted to cure scab, destroy Ticks and parasites infesting sheep. Is non poisonous and improves the wool. 75c per gallon, package changed additional. 216 gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars address T. SEMPLE, 399 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

50FANOY LITHOGRAPHED CARDS 100 2 alike. CONN. CARD CO., Northford, Ct. 106

JOHNSTONE & GIB VOLUME XII.

CONTENT Agricultural—The Drouth—Draf Fodder--The Michigan Merino Association---Our French Lette

Association—Our French Lette
Farm Law.—Road Work—Cattl
way.

Veterinary—Notice to our Subscri
zootic Diseases—Probable Fistu
Hipped Mares for Breeding—
gitis gitis—
Horse Matters.—A Remarkable Tools for Horse Stables—Important Percherons—Horse Notes, Farm Matters-Poor Wool-Capit Gum and Glass in the Dair

Notes.

\*\*Zditorial--Wheat-- Corn, Oats, and Barley-- Dairy Products -- Wo tables-- The State Fair and (ducers-- State Fair Notes-- Co President-------News Summary-Michigan-Gene Foreign.....

ous-A Great Mistake -The Editor's Vacation-The Fort Dressy Women at Saratoga-Dr on Alcohol-That's Her-Variet Household.—Thoughts on Harvest tion—Lingerie—The New t choo Recipes Recipes.... The English Grain Markets--Depharic Acid---Assessment Insura

> Agricultur THE DROUT

It has been a good many y State has experienced as sev continued a drouth as is now suffering from. had one and its consec most disastrous. Forest for weeks, and spread to far villages, causing heavy loss and owners of timber lands were also shortened up, as stock were hard pressed to

forage to bring them throug This season bids fair to eq in dryness, and it will requir on the part of farmers to see not affect them as seriously drouth has converted everyt tible into tinder, and it will the State escapes serious disc The drouth is cutting sho in the shape of forage, and

are burned up so as to rende to feed stock now, the coming be a very hard one on those w The dairy farmer is suffering shown in the diminished re products. Cattle are suffer difficult to keep them in dec As a consequence of this sho the markets are overrun with stock, which has been dispos it can no longer be fed. The n ous decline in the price of th of cattle, which will be furth should the drouth continue

But the most seriou the outlook for fodder stock through the winter. it is likely to be can be prices now being paid for h oats. It is therefore well for put forth every effort possib their stock of feed for the kinds of coarse fodder, which years would not be worth th ing for, will be valuable this farmer should keep a sing stock than he has feed for.

DRAFT HORSI

The large importations o breeds of draft horses into now being made, cannot but influence upon the horse United States. The importa erally Norman-Percherons, Clydesdales-recognized as t ing families of the draft hor Each have their admirers, w ly good points in their favor others are scouted as compar less. In the opinion of unpr ple, however, these horses a ted to greatly improve our n working horses, and no on from either will make much There is no doubt, also, b horses are being bred to a hi

than formerly. This is not with the improved Clydesda sides have been rounded of shortened and his loin broa the past twenty years, until h a handsome specimen of the He is not so slow in his move ungainly as formerly, while I position and sound constituti retained. For heavy work, s ing in cities, lumbering, e Clydes will prove very val are generally good tempere capable of moving immense which make them great favor truckmen in cities. We this illustration of one which is p ed in this State, and which presentative of the improved

Heavy rains seriously damage wheat crop, which has been time but not secured.